Chicago Daily Tribune.

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by sympathy and word of mouth. A vision of judgment has fallen upon the Copperheads since this disposition of Vallandigham's case has become known.

The intelligence from Texas by a semi-official source, is such as should awaken the earnest and immediate attention of the authorities at Washington. It is the great leak yet unstopped, the hole in the bottom of the bag, never yet compressed. Of two great items of neglect the conduct of this war has been verily guilty, the leaving East Tennessee Unionists to their protracted and painful martyrdom, and the utter abandonment of Texas hitherto to her fate.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
WASHINGTON, May 22, 1863.

The probable amount of money sent out by the Treasury Department to pay the army for the last two months is $31,600,000 distributed as follows:

To Cincinnati to pay Gen. Burnside's command down to the 28th of April.
To Fort Leavenworth, for Kansas and the Indian Territory troops.
To Minnesota, for troops there and in Dacotah.
To San Francisco, for the Pacific Coast troops.
To paymasters now in New York awaiting transportation to New Orleans, Hilton Head and Newbern, with funds to pay all the coast expeditions.

The money is ready for the Potomac army, but many of the muster-for-pay rolls are not yet received, which causes some delay. The money will be paid over as soon as they are ready for it. Paymasters are now through New York and Pennsylvania paying off the mustered out troops. The money has been sent to Western Virginia for their troops; also to St. Louis for Missouri, Arkansas and Iowa troops.

No money has yet been furnished to the armies of Generals Grant, Rosecrans, Schenck, and Heintzelman, or to the troops at Suffolk or Fortress Monroe. The amount now due the army is about sixteen millions.

The D'Utassy court has adjourned *sine die*. It is understood that he is convicted, and will be much more severely punished than by dishonorable dismissal.

Gen. Banks writes privately that he hopes within a short time to reorganize Louisiana as a State, with a free constitution.

The President received 29 or 30 one-legged soldiers to-day, who were introduced by their Chaplain. The President shook hands with all of them, calling them "my boys," and congratulating them on their brave and noble deeds.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—To-day, in the fugitive slave case, pending for several weeks before the Supreme Court for this district, the judges were equally divided on the motion to discharge the relator by writ of *habeas corpus*. Judge Cartter and Associate Judge Fisher were of opinion that the power heretofore exercised in the District of Columbia was still in force upon the subject of the fugitive slave law, while Associate Judges Olin and Wylie dissented. Owing to the discussion, the fugitive was remanded, subject to the order of Judge Wylie, who, having issued the warrant of arrest but subsequently decided he had not the power to do so, discharged the defendant from custody.

As the slave was leaving the presence of the Judge, his owner seized him, whereupon Mr. Dean, one of his counsel, rescued him, and the aid of the police was called to prevent a breach of the peace, which seemed imminent. Action and counteraction ensued on both sides, after which the fugitive was delivered to the military authorities to be held in custody till to-morrow for the further action of the judiciary.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
ST. LOUIS, May 22, 1863.

A hospital boat left here this afternoon to bring the wounded from Vicksburg and remove the patients from the hospitals to make room for the wounded at Helena and Memphis.

The Provost Marshal has commenced a long needed crusade against the gamblers, whose chief victims are the soldiers. All persons caught swindling soldiers hereafter are to be put at work, doing drudgery in the military prison or digging trenches.

Gen. Schofield is expected here by to-night's train, though no direct advices have been received from him since his appointment.

The demand for powder, from country merchants, has visibly increased of late, but the Provost Marshal's regulations are very stringent. It is stated that large amounts of powder are smuggled across the river between the mouth of the Missouri River and the Iowa line, through the connivance of Illinois Copperheads. Every pound of powder now sold is worth the lives of ten Union men, as the next guerilla outbreak will be the bloodiest yet, owing to the determination of the Unionists to make it a war of extermination.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Bombardment of Port Hudson.

NEW YORK, May 22.—The Steamer Matanzas, from New Orleans 15th, has arrived. Among her passengers is Col. John S. Clark, of Gen. Banks' staff. At midnight of the 8th inst. our mortar fleet, assisted by the ironclad Essex and sloop-of-war Richmond, commenced the bombardment of the lower batteries at Port Hudson. It was kept up an hour. The enemy not responding, on the 9th trials were made to obtain accurate range, and at 10 o'clock p. m. another bombardment took place. It continued an hour without response. At 3 o'clock a. m. of the 10th the batteries were again bombarded, and continued till 4:30 p. m., when the enemy replied and the firing became rapid on both sides. The Essex was struck but not injured. The Richmond, with a full broadside, silenced the enemies guns. None of our vessels were injured. The Era's correspondent, from which the above is taken, intimates good news will fill his next letter.

All the colored regiments in Gen. Banks' department, except the engineer corps, have been turned over by him to Gen. Ullman, who has the entire control of their equipment and organization. In addition to the present four regiments, there are already 20,000 recruits in camp. Gen. Ullman would immediately proceed to organize a colored *corps de armee* of infantry, artillery and cavalry, under white officers.

All places of public resort in New Orleans, except churches, have been ordered to display the national flag, and all places of amusement to commence and close their performances by a national air.

Admiral Farragut was serenaded by the Unionists of New Orleans, on the night of the 20th.

THE FATE OF VALLANDIGHAM.

CINCINNATI, May 22.—President Lincoln has approved the sentence of C. L. Vallandigham, from confinement in Fort Warren to transportation through the Federal lines. Mr. Vallandigham is to be sent to Louisville on the gunboat Exchange. Upon the arrival of Mr. Vallandigham in Louisville, he will be handed over to Gen. Rosecrans, who, under a flag of truce will deliver him to the lines of Gen. Bragg.

LATEST FROM CHARLESTON.

NEW YORK, May 22.—The storeship Courier brings news of a small engagement, on the night of the 14th, between a detachment of our forces and about 1,000 rebel soldiers, on Morris Island, in which the latter were driven back across the creek. Our loss was but one man slightly wounded.

It seemed to be the general impression that the Monitors would attempt the reduction of the outer forts along the beach, before again attacking Sumter.

British and French men-of-war arrived at Charleston on the 14th.

THE WAR IN NORTH CAROLINA.

NEW YORK, May 22.—The steamer Relief, from New Orleans, 5th, and Key West, 12th, has arrived.

A Newbern letter of the 18th, states that our dispatch boats, which have been running to Norfolk by the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal, were captured on the 15th by rebel guerillas, and both vessels carried up the Black Water. [illegible]

A flag of truce [illegible]

FROM GEN. GRANT'S ARMY.

News from Jackson to Tuesday, 17th.

EVERYTHING GOING ON WELL.

Important from Rebel Sources.

DETAILS OF SEVERE FIGHTING AND REBEL REPULSE.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
CAIRO, May 22, 1863.

The steamer City of Alton has just arrived from Memphis, making the run in 21 hours and 45 minutes, the fastest time on record. She brings news from Jackson, Mississippi, to Sunday, the 17th.

Grant's headquarters were in Jackson at that time. All was going well. Immense amounts of rebel property had been destroyed, including the State House and railroads. Those well acquainted with the country and position of the army say that Grant is perfectly secure.

That he will strike for some point on the Yazoo is highly probable. He had not evacuated Jackson as has been reported, nor have the rebels wholly abandoned Vicksburg. The whereabouts of Pemberton is yet a mystery.

Teams are constantly hauling stores from Young's Point to Warrenton.

The town of Greenville, Mississippi, containing about 400 inhabitants, is in ruins, and not a building is left standing.

Price and Marmaduke are reported on White River with 7,000 troops.

The rebels are reported to be putting a battery up at Friar's Point on the Mississippi.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
WASHINGTON, May 22, 1863.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, of yesterday morning contains the following highly important dispatch:

MOBILE, May 19, 1863.

The special reporter of the *Advertiser and Register*, under date of the 18th, at Jackson, furnishes the following particulars of Saturday's fight, received from the Adjutant of the 15th Mississippi last night, from Canton: "Last night a battle was fought at Baker's Creek, about twenty miles west of Jackson. We whipped the enemy badly, until he was reinforced from Jackson. Gen. Pemberton then fell back to the Big Black bridge.

Gen. Pemberton estimates our loss at 3,000, and the enemy's three times as many. Gen. Loring, on our left was cut off, but cut his way through to Crystal Springs, twenty-five miles South of Jackson. His loss is unknown. Gen. Tilghman was killed.

LATEST FROM MISSISSIPPI.
MOBILE, May 18, 1863.

The *Register and Advertiser's* special Reporter at Jackson in a dispatch dated yesterday says:

The Federals sent in a flag of truce this evening for the principal Surgeon left in charge of our wounded. The officer in charge of the flag states that in the Saturday fight, they lost 600 men and took 18 guns, and that our (Rebel) troops fell back across the Big Black, destroying the Bridge. They advanced eight miles North, and this morning found Johnston in line of battle.

According to our advices no artillery was lost, and the Bridge was not burned. Our force of 12,000 fought two army corps of 24,000, sustained themselves and fell back at night to their entrenchments.

The loss was heavy and the battle severe and undecisive. The Yankees are on the way to intercept our communication. Rumors, good and bad, are plenty, with regard to the fighting in Mississippi. Gen. Pemberton falls back to camp between Livingston and Brownsville.

MAY, 18, 1863.

To Adjt. Gen. Cooper:

Lieut. Gen. Pemberton was attacked by the enemy on the morning of the 15th inst., near Edwards' Depot, and after nine hours hard fighting was compelled to fall back beyond the Big Black.

J. E. JOHNSTON, Gen. Com'dg.

LATER.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
WASHINGTON, May 22, 1863.

Information has been received confirming the rebel accounts of Grant's success in the battles of Friday and Saturday last.

The Richmond papers of the 21st also contain further particulars of the disaster to their army.

Grant, at last accounts, was said to have been pushing them northward.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
MADISON, Wis., May 22, 1863.

Information is received that the 11th, 23d, and 29th regiments, and the 1st, 6th, and 12th batteries, and probably, also, the 8th, 14th, 17th, and 18th Wisconsin regiments are with Grant, between Jackson and Vicksburg. There is great anxiety to hear from the 12th, and some other Wisconsin regiments which have lately gone down to Vicksburg.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
MURFREESBORO, TENN., May 22, 1863.

Surgeon Appleby of the 1st Alabama cavalry, just captured, told Gen. Stanley that rebel dispatches of the 20th were that Vicksburg had been evacuated by Pemberton, who had marched out to attack Grant in the rear while Johnson attacked in front from Jackson. The rebels anticipated a great battle there in a few days, in which Grant was to be crushed.

MOBILE, May 18th.—A special reporter of the *Register*, at Jackson, on the 17th, says Grant destroyed the Catholic church, the *Mississippian* office, presses broken, the type thrown into the street, the Capitol sacked, the Governor's mansion demolished, all the stores sacked and their contents destroyed, iron safes broken open, and the railroad torn up for several miles.

About 3,000 negroes from Hinds county have joined the Yankees. The enemy evacuated Jackson on Friday and Saturday. No serious engagement had occurred. The rear guard left about two o'clock. Our cavalry pickets killed a Federal Colonel and captured twenty others. The Yankees captured and paroled 300 South Carolinians and left 400 wounded at Jackson.

Grant's entire army is estimated at fifty thousand men.

LATER.—A heavy decisive battle was fought near Edwards' Depot on Saturday. We fell back to our entrenchments. Gen. Lloyd Tilghman, of Kentucky was killed.

NEW YORK, May 22.—Richmond papers of the 20th contain the following:

Southern editorials are devoted to the news from Mississippi, and are very desponding in their tone.

A Brandon, Mississippi, dispatch of the 17th, to a rebel paper, says: "Two gentlemen rode to Jackson to-day and traversed the city, which the enemy had evacuated about two o'clock. They are supposed to number forty thousand, and have retreated towards Vicksburg. Firing was heard in that direction, and it is supposed that Pemberton is in their rear. They burned the Confederate House, depots, penitentiary, two factories, a foundry, a block of buildings, and the medical purveyors' and other offices, also several miles of railroad track, and both bridges over Pearl River.

A Jackson dispatch of the 18th to the Mobile *Advertiser*, says:

There was a heavy and indecisive battle near Edwards' Depot on Saturday. We fell back to our entrenchments. Loss heavy on both sides. Gen. Tilghman was killed. The Federals sent a flag of truce on the 18th for surgeons. The officer in charge of the flag states that the Federals lost 6,000 men and took 10 guns. The rebel troops fell back across Big Black River, destroying the bridge. They advanced eight miles northeast. On the morning of the 18th they found Johnston in line of battle.

According to the rebel advices, no artillery was lost, and the bridge was not burned. The rebel account says:

Our force of twelve thousand fought two army corps of twenty-four thousand, sustained themselves, and fell back at night to the encampment. The loss was heavy. The battle was severe and indecisive. The Yankees [illegible]

JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI, AND VICINITY.

REFERENCES.
A.—College Green.
B.—Court Green.
C.—Depot.
D.—Cemetery.
E.—Gov. Lynch's Residence.

are on the way to interrupt communication.

A Murfreesboro dispatch, dated May 21st, says:

Gen. Sheridan's scouts report that the rebels admit that Grant has defeated Johnston, and secured the railroad bridge across the Big Black River, thus cutting Vicksburg off from supplies and reinforcements. This bridge is the largest in the South.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 21st has a Mobile dispatch, dated the 19th, with advices from Jackson of the 18th, of Saturday's battle, fought at Baker's Creek, twenty miles west of Jackson, saying:

We whipped the enemy badly until he was reinforced from Jackson. Pemberton then retreated to Black River Bridge. Pemberton estimates his loss at 3,000, and the enemy's at three times that. Gen. Loring on the left was cut off, but cut his way through to Crystal Springs, twenty-five miles south of Jackson.

CINCINNATI, May 22.—Gen. Grant's headquarters were in Jackson on Sunday last. This news came to Memphis by dispatch messenger, and is deemed perfectly reliable.

No disaster has happened as yet to Logan or any other part of our army.

The impression is growing that Gen. Grant is master of the situation. Warrenton remains in our possession, and teams are continually employed in hauling stores thither.

SKETCH OF JACKSON, MISS., AND VICINITY.

Jackson is a city of Mississippi, of which State it is the capital. It is situated in Hinds county, and has heretofore been a very thriving place. It is located on the right or western bank of the Pearl River, at the terminus of the Vicksburg and Jackson Railroad. In the city are the stations of the Southern Mississippi, New Orleans and Jackson, the Great Northern and the Vicksburg and Jackson Railroads, and is thereby a great centre of business. The site of the town is level and the plan regular. It contained, previous to the rebellion, a number of churches, several newspaper offices; the State and county buildings, executive mansion, the State lunatic asylum, an institution for the deaf and dumb, another for the blind, the penitentiary or State prison, a United States land office and several other prominent buildings. The State prison is a large and handsome edifice, and the State House (which is reported as having been burned by the United States forces under Gen. Grant) was an elegant building, and cost for its erection the sum of $600,000. The Pearl River is navigable for cotton and small boats from Jackson to the Mississippi Sound, leading into the Gulf of Mexico, and in "olden times" from 30,000 to 40,000 bales of cotton were annually shipped from the Mississippi capital. To show the progress made in the prospective rise and progress of Jackson, it is but necessary to glance at the census returns. In 1850 the population numbered 2,861; in 1856 it had increased to about 3,000; and in 1859 the returns showed a further increase, numbering 3,800. It is distant by rail from Vicksburg forty-four and a half miles; from Meridian, ninety-five and a half miles; from New Orleans, 183 miles; from Grand Junction, 213 miles; from Corinth, via Grand Junction, 254 miles; from Corinth, via Meridian, 289½ miles; from Memphis, via Grand Junction, 265 miles; from Iuka, via Grand Junction, 276 miles, and via Meridian, three hundred and eleven and a half miles; from Chattanooga, via Grand Junction, four hundred and seventy miles, and via Meridian, five hundred and five and a half miles; from Mobile, via Meridian, two hundred and twenty-nine and a half miles; from Port Gibson, by the turnpike road, about sixty miles; from Raymond, about fifteen miles, and from Auburn, about thirty miles. As each station between Jackson and Vicksburg may become of prominent interest during the forthcoming operations, it may be as well to point them out individually, with their respective distances from each place.

From Jackson.	Name.	From Vicksburg.
[illegible] miles.	Clinton.	35 miles.
[illegible]	Bolton.	27 "
[illegible]	Edwards.	18 "
[illegible]	Bovina.	10 "
[illegible]	Black R Bridge.	8 "
[illegible]	Mount Alban.	5½ "
[illegible]	Vicksburg.	

The county in which Jackson is situated is located in the southwest central part of the State, and has an area of about 800 square miles, or 512,000 acres. The Pearl River forms the boundary on the east, and the Big Black River on the northwest. The surface is nearly level and the soil very fertile. In 1850 the county produced about eighty thousand bushels of peas and beans, the greatest quantity produced by any county in the United States. Raymond is the seat of justice of the county, although the State capital is also located in the vicinity. The county was named in honor of Colonel Thomas Hinds, a member of Congress for Mississippi. The population of the county in 1850 was 31,339, of whom less than nine thousand were free.

SKETCH OF THE PEARL RIVER.

The Pearl river, which runs through nearly one half of the State of Mississippi, rises in Winston county, in the north-east central part of the state, and flows in a south-westerly direction to the city of Jackson. Here it makes a slight deviation from its course, and flows south-east, until it strikes the boundary line which divides the States of Mississippi and Louisiana. From this point it pursues a direct southerly course until it reaches Lake Borgne, through which it flows into the Mississippi Sound and the Gulf of Mexico. By this means a communication is opened with the sea near one of the United States naval and military depots—Ship Island. The whole length of the river exceeds two hundred and fifty miles. The navigation of the stream is somewhat impeded by sand bars and drift wood; but flatboats and other light draught vessels often ascend the river as far as Jackson.

FROM MILWAUKEE.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
MILWAUKEE, May 22, 1863.

Joel Hood, Esq., of this city, has been appointed Deputy Provost Marshal for Milwaukee county. Mr. H. is an old and respected citizen, and possesses the courage and nerve to enforce the law under all circumstances.

Col. Utley of the 22d Wisconsin, who has been recently paroled with his regiment, publishes a letter in which he denies the reports in circulation, of a number of deserters from that regiment. He says that although many are at their homes at present, they are ready for duty at a moment's warning, as soon as they receive notice that they have been exchanged.

Col. Jacobs of the 26th regiment left to-day to rejoin his regiment.

FROM MURFREESBORO.

A BRILLIANT CAVALRY DASH.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
MURFREESBORO, Tenn., May 22, 1863.

One of the most brilliant cavalry operations ever effected in this Department, met with great success this morning. It had been known for several days that the rebels had outposts of two regiments of cavalry and one regiment of infantry, the 1st Alabama, at Middleton, fourteen miles distant, and half way between this place and Shelbyville.

Parts of two of Stanley's brigades made a night march last evening, intending to surround and capture the force, but owing to several unavoidable mishaps, the forces failed to co-operate, and the advance of the fourth cavalry made a premature attack on the rebels. The charge of the squadron was led by Lieuts. O'Connell and Wood, and most gallantly.

They surprised the rebels in their beds, and routed them completely, the rebel officers being unable to rally their men, and nearly the whole surrendering to a single squadron of the gallant regulars.

It is said that at one time we had over 700 prisoners, but the main force failing to come up promptly, the regulars were unable to hold them.

Nearly the whole force captured succeeded in escaping through the Cedar Brake. We secured about ninety men and 200 horses, and destroyed the camp of the brigade and all their arms. The arms were all broken in pieces at once. One Lieut. Colonel Johnson, of the 1st Alabama, and Major Prather, commanding the post, were in our hands, but they escaped with many others.

The rebels left ten killed on the field at Middleton. We secured the battle-flag of the 8th Confederate regiment. Sergeant Owen, of Company K, with a portion of the Company, pursued the rebels for five miles on the Fosterville road. They took a cannon which they dismounted and spiked, besides taking thirty prisoners.

At Fosterville they came across another rebel brigade, who fought and succeeded in driving back Co. K, taking Sergt. Owen and five men prisoners. Our loss at the first affair was none killed. Lieut. Wood, of the 4th cavalry, is severely wounded. The people in the vicinity expressed satisfaction at Stanley's success, saying the rebels had been very oppressive.

Bragg is reported by rebel prisoners as being fearful of an attack by Rosecrans, and says he has whole position at Horse Mountain, entrenched and fortified. He has lately been in line of battle several times, and anticipates an early attack.

FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
INDIANAPOLIS, May 22, 1863.

The Indiana Military Agent at Washington will furnish blanks, procure back pay and bounty due to Indiana soldiers free of cost. Address "J. W. Minford, Ind. Mil. Agent, box 91½, Washington, D. C."

A man named Wm. Robe was shot and killed by a Copperhead named Baily, in Morgan county, yesterday evening, while working in a field. Robe had been engaged some time previous in getting witnesses and collecting evidence against the K. G. C. recently arrested in that county, and convicted for firing on our soldiers and resisting the military authorities.

Chaplain Losler of the 37th Indiana volunteers has reported here for duty, and will canvass the State in behalf of the State Sanitary Commission, and solicit donations of vegetables and other supplies for our gallant boys now in the field.

Col. Baker, the Assistant Provost Marshal General for Indiana, has twenty-five clerks at work in his office, and will soon be ready for the draft, so far as Indiana is concerned.

Hon. John P. Usher, Secretary of the Interior, passed through this city, *en route* for Terre Haute, this evening.

The report of the Copperhead meeting at this place, which appears in the Chicago *Times* of to-day, is a tissue of falsehoods and downright lying unequalled even in the history of that tory sheet. There is scarcely a truth in the entire five columns.

FROM DESMOINES.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
DESMOINES, May 22, 1863.

The jury in the case of Eaton, the defaulting United States Receiver, under Buchanan, at Osage, have rendered a verdict against his sureties in an amount something more than $56,000.

P. F. Wilson, special agent of the Treasury Department, who has been here to assist in the prosecution of this case, will also present during this term of the Circuit Court, a claim of twenty-two hundred dollars against John C. Turk, the defaulting Receiver in Nebraska, under Buchanan, and a claim of five hundred dollars against A. H. Palmer, defaulting Register and Receiver under Buchanan, at Council Bluffs. The former is the Iowa correspondent of the Chicago *Times*, and the latter works at the same business for the Council Bluffs *Bugle* and Cincinnati *Enquirer*.

FROM MADISON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
MADISON, Wis., May 22, 1863.

The excavation for the north wing of the new Capitol is nearly completed. The inside of the old building is nearly all taken out, and workmen were tearing off the roof to-day.

FROM THE COAST BLOCKADE.

Capture of Two Valuable Prizes.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—The Navy Department is advised that the steamer R. R. Cuyler on the 6th inst., captured off Mobile, while attempting to run the blockade, the steamer Eugenie. She is a new side wheel vessel, very fast, 100 tons burden, and was fitted out in New York several weeks since. She cleared for Havana, via Nassau, for the purpose, it is supposed, of loading with arms and ammunition.

The supply steamer Union, while on her way to New York, captured the English steamer Linnet, with an assorted cargo.

Military Hospital Burned.

CINCINNATI, May 22.—The Medical College at Lexington, Kentucky, used as a General hospital, was completely destroyed by fire to-day. Loss, $30,000. The sick were safely removed.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

Illinois and Her Efforts in the War.

Her Account with the General Government.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
SPRINGFIELD, May 22, 1863.

Col. Oakes has ascertained the number of troops under the last two calls which have been raised in this State, commencing at the 73d regiment. It shows an excess of about 4,000 men over our quota. This, added to 17,000 excess under previous calls, makes a total excess of about 28,000.

The figures were obtained from the Adjutant General's Office, in which a complete enrollment of the State had already been made. Of the excess of the last two calls, the 13th District furnished thirty per cent. On former calls the excess has been with the more Northern Districts. The whole excess is to be finally credited to the State.

With Illinois soldiers in Missouri regiments the excess would be 31,000. Col. Oakes has sent on his tables to Washington, and I can not yet get the official figures. I learn unofficially, however, that the Districts in excess on the last two calls are the 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th and 13th. The Districts deficient are the 1st, 2d, 3d, 11th and 12th.

The heaviest excess is in the 13th, and the heaviest deficit in the 12th or St. Clair county district. The deficit in the 1st Cook county district is 754. If the draft is not over 300,000 we are not justly liable to a draft, provided we are given credit for our excess in former calls.

The imputation of neglect on the part of Gov. Yates, in the dispatch of yesterday to the *Times*, is most unjust and false, and was known to be so by the author. The truth is, for the last eighteen months Governor Yates and the Adjutant General have made most strenuous efforts to have Illinois credited with all troops from Illinois, now serving in Missouri regiments, the result of which was the adoption of General Order No. 90 —— of War Department, providing that States furnishing a majority of the companies of a regiment, were to be credited with such regiment. Under this order the 59th Illinois, wholly from this State, and formerly known as the 9th Missouri, was reclaimed by this State, and a better regiment never left the State. The 69th, formerly the 14th Missouri, is now recognized as an Illinois regiment. Under this order the State authorities of Missouri have opposed the transfer of other regiments, called Missouri regiments, not made up wholly or principally of Illinois men, and but for the opposition, and a disinclination of the War Department to interfere, other regiments, especially the 3d, 8th and 11th Missouri, would long since have been recognized as Illinois regiments. Every effort has been made by Gov. Yates, and will continue to be made, to have these troops recognized as Illinois regiments. Cook county is not credited with all the soldiers actually enlisted there, the officers having gone by the descriptive rolls, which give the residences of all soldiers. This operates to her disadvantage.

Zenas P. Hanson appointed Surgeon of the 42d, vice Fitch, resigned. W. W. Elliott, Assistant Surgeon 51st, vice Magee, promoted; Thomas S. Magee, Surgeon 51st, vice Weeks, resigned; Garrett Nevins, Colonel 11th, vice Ransom, promoted; James H. Coates, Lieut. Colonel 11th, vice Nevins, promoted; Lloyd D. Waddell, Major 11th, vice Coates, promoted; Solomon Bostwick, Captain Co. E.

In reply to a dispatch sent by Col. Williams to Dr. J. S. Newberry, at Louisville, Kentucky, General Agent of the United States Sanitary Commission for the West, he was informed that the Sanitary store boat Dunleith will come to Alton, to receive sanitary goods, in about ten days. So great is the want of vegetables that a special effort will be made to send a large quantity direct to the army. It should be embraced by every loyal person as a means of resisting the progress of the scurvy among the men.

The result of the election to fill the vacancy in the late Senator Rogers' district is not yet known. Bond county, in this district, gave 279 for Stevenson, Union candidate for State Senator, over Sparks, Copperhead—a gain of 239 since the last fall election. Some claim that Stevenson's chances for election are favorable; this would give the Union men the Senate.

FROM TEXAS.

Importance of Some Speedy Attention to that Quarter.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
WASHINGTON, May 22, 1863.

Information has been received here from an American official in Mexico, who says the occupation of the Rio Grande frontier would interfere largely with New York traders in that region dealing with the rebels. These latter justify themselves in illicit trade by saying that in exchanging every kind of rebel supplies for cotton they are benefitting the Union. The rebels are building privateers in Europe with the proceeds of Texas cotton which is seized and contributed by the State authorities to what is known as the Gunboat Fund.

Brazos is made the rendezvous for the Texas navy, and in the language of his letter, "the first thing we know, we will be terribly terrified by what we hear from there." He says nearly all classes of goods are as cheap as in New Orleans. Refugees and deserters constantly arriving in Mexico from Texas, bring the news. The Union men still hold out faithful, though heart-sick at the repeated disappointments. The rebels have made Hamilton's wife a hostage to check his labors in the North.

FROM BERMUDA.

Later from the Rebel Pirates.

NEW YORK, May 22.—Bermuda advices of the 5th give a rumor that Semmes has resigned the command of the Alabama to the first officer, and taken command of a fine Confederate ship mounting twenty two guns.

The schooner Sunny South, at Bermuda, reported April 24th, lat. 27, long. 71, passed the wreck of a vessel bottom up. The previous day, saw several chests of tea, and picked up one chest, the contents of which were spoiled by salt water. It is surmised that the wreck was the remains of some homeward bound East Indiaman, destroyed by the Alabama.

It was rumored at Bermuda that the Home Government is about to strengthen its defenses.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the China.

NEW YORK, May 22.—The steamship China, from Liverpool the 9th and Queenstown the 10th, has arrived.

American affairs received little comment. The London *Times* expatiates on the importance of the capture of Vicksburg and Port Hudson, and says it would open the Mississippi to the Northwest, diminish the growing dissatisfaction there, and enable the Federals to claim one more real victory of the war.

The New York letter in the London *Morning Herald* asserts that the Federal Government is appropriating $600,000 to convey 12,000 Irishmen to America.

Italian affairs were debated, and some severe strictures passed on the Italian government.

In the House of Lords, Earls Shaftesbury and Harrowby strongly denounced the Russian policy towards Poland, and asserted that separation was the only remedy.

Russell expressed great confidence in the humane intentions of the Czar. The question of separation might involve a costly war, which England was loth to engage in without most pressing necessity. He believed public opinion in England would influence the Russian Government to restore the Polish Constitution.

It was reported that the Brazilian Minister in London has been instructed to demand explanations, and, if unsatisfactory, that diplomatic relations be suspended.

The French Corps Legislatif has dissolved.

Bourse dull—69f 5c.

The Polish question is unchanged. It is again asserted that Napoleon will pursue his object alone, if obliged to do so, and the insurgents confidently rely on his assistance. Numerous engagements are reported, with various results.

The French Minister of Marine has ordered the yards on the Atlantic to prepare to receive a [illegible]

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Reward for Gallantry in the Recent Battles.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, May 19, 1863.

The following order was issued yesterday from these headquarters, under date of May 19th:

1. Commanding officers will forward, with their reports of the recent battles, separate lists containing the names of officers, non-commissioned officers and privates, of their respective commands, deserving of brevets or medals or honorable mention in orders, for distinguished and gallant services in the face of the enemy. It is not expected that these lists will mention those who simply do their duty, but those only whose gallantry or merit is conspicuous and worthy of special notice. The lists should set forth the number and nature of wounds received, if any, and the previous battles in which the officer or soldier has been honorably mentioned, engaged or wounded, &c.

As usual in such cases, a number of persons will be rewarded whose gallantry happened to be seen by their commanding officers, or who enjoyed their good will, while others, who were quite as meritorious, but not observed, will receive no notice whatever. Rewards of merit are very good things, but create many heartburnings. There is no doubt, however, as to their stimulating effect.

A regiment of rebels crossed the Rappahannock fifteen miles below here on Saturday night, in order to protect the passage over the water of sundry medical and other supplies from Baltimore for Confederate use. They are said to have taken eight prisoners from a scouting party of the 8th Pennsylvania cavalry, and to have effected their purpose.

The headquarters camping-ground having become unhealthy from a usage of six months, is being moved to-day to a locality a mile distant.

Retaliation.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—The Richmond *Sentinel* of the 19th says: It is reported that the Confederate authorities have determined to detail one Federal Captain and one Lieutenant, with a view of retaliating in kind for the hanging of two Confederate officers in the West, by order of Burnside.

The Atlantic Telegraph Scheme.

NEW YORK, May 22.—A private letter received by the China from a gentleman connected with the Atlantic Telegraph in London, says: I think we are now in a splendid position, and since the liberal offer we have received from Glass, Elliott & Co., success, both commercial and scientific, is fully impressed as a certainty on my mind.

New York Has Filed Her Quota.

NEW YORK, May 22.—The *Evening Post* says: The impression which prevails that New York is deficient in furnishing her quota of volunteers is incorrect. Official authority says that New York has furnished her quota under every call.

Illinois State Sabbath School Convention.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., May 21, 1863.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

Through your widely circulated paper allow us to extend a cordial invitation to the Sabbath School laborers throughout our State, to be present at the Illinois State Sabbath School Convention, which will be holden at Jacksonville, June 2d, 3d and 4th prox.

We are aware that there will be two Conventions in your city at the same time. But Illinois is a large State, and has enough enterprising people to be well represented at all three of the conventions, and then, leave a large working force at home.

Our Central Committee have distributed some four thousand circulars, but, some may fail of seeing the circulars that will see this invitation, and to all we give an earnest invitation to come and participate in the benefits of such a meeting.

The Great Western Railroad Company have instructed us to say that they will return delegates free, who have paid full fare in coming, and we have written to the Illinois Central and Chicago and St. Louis Companies, and presume they will also return delegates free.

Delegates will please report themselves at the Baptist Church immediately after the arrival of trains, and a Committee will be present to provide them with a home among our citizens, who will cordially entertain them.

M. P. AYRES, Ch'n Cent. Com.

Champions of "Free Speech."

To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune:

SIR: I happened to be in the vicinity of the Peace meeting on Monday evening, and listened for a few minutes to the proceedings at Stand No. 2. During the progress of the meeting an old gentleman was introduced, whose name I did not learn. His speech was short and too good to keep from the people. I will give it to you, word for word, for it was short and pointed. He commenced:

"Fellow Democrats: I am not John Brown—I am not Horace Greeley—I am not Wendell Phillips—I am not Bennett of the *Herald*—I am not Abraham Lincoln—I am a Democrat—a life-long Democrat. I never voted for any one but a Democrat. Abraham Lincoln did not commence this war—[Hisses, mixed with applause.] South Carolina commenced this war. [Demonstrations of disapprobation.] I say South Carolina began the war by attacking Fort Sumter. ["Put him down."]

Amid great confusion the old man raised his voice and continued, "I came here to-night through the invitation of posters all over the city, as a friend of free speech" ["away with him!" and in a rough manner the old man was dragged from the rostrum.]

If that was not a traitors' meeting around that stand, I would like to know what one is!

New Advertisements.

☞ C. H. SCRIVEN, Advertising Agent, 68 Dearborn street, is authorized to receive advertisements for this and all the leading Northwestern papers.

☞ For Wants, For Sale, Boarding, For Rent, Found, Lost &c., see Fourth Page.

I WANT TWO OR THREE MEN TO MAKE A TRIP IN THE COUNTRY. Those acquainted with merchants preferred. Salary from $20 to $25 per month and Expenses. Address without delay, "TRAVELER," Tribune office, stating where a line will reach you at once.

MRS. ANDERSON, Rapping, Healing and Test Medium. Can be consulted at 134 East Monroe street. The sick and afflicted are invited to call. Terms, $1 per hour.

FOR INVESTMENT.—I have from $3,000 to $6,000 Ready Cash. To invest as an active partner in some well established staple business. Address, with particulars, "G W R," Post Office Box 339.

FOR MISSOURI.—A valuable, paying business, can be purchased cheap if applied for soon. A traveling agent, with small capital, can make a handsome business. 71 DEARBORN STREET.

DR. C. ANDERSON'S BLOOD PURIFYING AND CATHARTIC MEDICINES, 121 North Clark street, Chicago, Illinois.

ROSEHILL CEMETERY. TIME TABLE. Trains leave the Milwaukee Depot for Rosehill as follows: [illegible]

FELT AND COMPOSITION ROOFING. The subscriber has a full stock of Roofing Materials on hand [illegible] To put on New Roofs, or Repair Old Ones. [illegible] W. LESTER.

HER MAJESTY'S BIRTHDAY. MAY 24, 1863. Will be celebrated on MONDAY EVENING, 25th INST., In the Sherman House, Chicago, Ill. There will be SUPPER and DANCING. [illegible]

HYDROMETERS, SACCHAROMETERS, and other Testing Instruments for sale by BLISS & SHARP, 144 Lake street.

SANFORD & MALLORY'S FLAX MACHINES [illegible]

NOTICE.—Madame Andrews, Clairvoyant, from Boston, Mass. [illegible]

JORDAN CANAL BARROWS. [illegible]

New Advertisements

FIRE TEST EXHIBITION! A PUBLIC EXPERIMENT. Under the direction of His Honor the Mayor, and Superintendent of the Fire Department, on a Miniature House washed with the Solution, will take place Saturday (THIS DAY) 23d Inst. At 5 o'clock P. M., on the Lake Shore, Michigan avenue, foot of Washington street. Fire-Proof Solution Manufacturing Company. [illegible] PATENTED BY J. MONTGOMERY. [illegible]

NAILS! NAILS! NAILS! NAILS! We are selling the CELEBRATED SABLE NAILS, WARRANTED EQUAL TO WHEELING, at the following rates: [illegible]

HALL, KIMBARK & CO., IRON MERCHANTS, 193 & 195 South Water-st., Chicago.

FRED. S. DAY, Agent for the ILLINOIS STARCH CO., OTTAWA, ILLINOIS, AND Commission Merchant For the sale of every description of COUNTRY PRODUCE. Store No. 10 Dearborn Street. Cash advances made on bills of lading or property in store.

DR. SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP. DR. SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC. DR. SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS. HAS CURED ME. NEW YORK, March 24, 1863. DR. J. H. SCHENCK— [illegible] LORD & SMITH, 23 Lake-st., Chicago, WHOLESALE AGENTS.

3000 TONS OF COAL WANTED. OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, Chicago. SEALED PROPOSALS [illegible]

1863. STEAMBOATS. 1863. A First Class Boat will leave Goodrich's Dock, first above Rush Street Bridge, Every Morning, (Sundays Excepted,) At 9 O'Clock. FOR MILWAUKEE, KENOSHA, RACINE, PORT WASHINGTON, SHEBOYGAN, MANITOWOC AND TWO RIVERS. [illegible] A. E. GOODRICH.

FURNITURE TRADE.—We are now receiving At the Old Stand of SHEARER, PAINE & STRONG, [illegible]

SHORES, TATOR & CO., Wholesale Grocers, 47 South Water st., CHICAGO. I. SHORES. F. D. TATOR. A. W. CHIDLEY.

HARDENBERGH & WILLIAMS, DEALERS IN Leather and Findings, HAVE REMOVED TO 231 LAKE STREET, Near Lake street Bridge.

JAMES FOSTER, Jr., & CO.,

OPTICIANS AND Mathematical Instrument Makers. Have opened a new store, at No. 46 Clark Street, Chicago, With an entire new, well selected, and the most extensive stock in the West, for WHOLESALE and RETAIL TRADE, And consisting of Spectacles and Eye Glasses of every description, Opera Glasses, Field and Marine Glasses, Spy Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Thermometers, Barometers and Hydrometers, Measuring Tapes, Rules, Plotting Scales, Drawing Instruments, Engineering and Surveying Instruments of all kinds. Stereoscopes and Pictures, Magic Lanterns and Pictures, Experimental Apparatus for the Illustration of every department of Physical Science, for the use of Schools and Academies. ☞ Repairing of any of the above promptly attended to.

NEW STYLES OF PAPER HANGINGS AT FAXON'S, 70 LAKE STREET.

WHEELING NAILS. PRESENT PRICES TO THE TRADE.

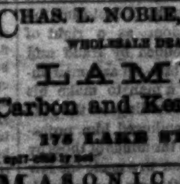
$5.00	$5.25	$5.50	$5.75	$6.25
10d.	8d.	6d.	4d.	3d.

We are sole agents here of the Jefferson Nail Works, And now offer these celebrated Nails at same prices as [illegible] WM. BLAIR & CO.

IRON AND TIN 1863. 1863. TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO. IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE AND TIN PLATE, Are now receiving the largest and most complete stock of Shelf and Heavy Hardware, TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, Copper, Wire, Nails, Glass and Farming Tools Ever offered in this market. WE ARE ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF THE BEST AXES IN AMERICA. [illegible] NAYLOR & CO'S CAST STEEL BELLS. TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO., 25 Lake street, Chicago.

HUNTINGTON, WADSWORTH & CO., JOBBERS IN CLOTHING, AND Gents' Furnishing Goods, 34 & 36 LAKE STREET, Corner Wabash avenue, Chicago, Ill. Manufacturers and Jobbers at 95 Devonshire St. Boston, Mass. [illegible]

DR. JAMES, formerly of James' Hospital, Custom House street, New Orleans, La., established in 1850, now at 86 Randolph street, Chicago, Ill., Specialist in the treatment of Old Chronic, Mercurial, Blood and Skin Diseases and Organic Weakness. [illegible] Dr. James' Office and Parlors are at 86 Randolph street. OFFICE OPEN FROM 9 A. M. UNTIL 8 P. M.



Lillie's Patent WROUGHT AND CHILLED IRON SAFES, IMPROVED BANK LOCK. A. L. WINNE, 23 Dearborn street, Chicago.

CHAS. L. NOBLE, WHOLESALE DEALER IN LAMPS, Carbon and Kerosene Oil, 175 LAKE STREET.

MASONIC NOTICE. Mackey's Masonic Jurisprudence. Price $1.50. Mackey's Lexicon of Freemasonry. Price $3. Rob. Morris' Miniature Monitor. Price 50 cts. [illegible]

CLESSON'S CATARRH CURATIVE. [illegible]

XX LOUISVILLE FLOUR, "SHALLCROSS MILLS." [illegible]

FRUIT JARS.—Baker's Patent Self-Sealing Fruit Jars. [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1863.

THE PRESIDENT AS GENERAL.

Of all the men in and about Washington, ABRAHAM LINCOLN is the best fitted to take command of the army in the vicinity of that city; because he has a clearer, more comprehensive, and accurate idea of the difficulties to be overcome and the value of the material at his disposal, than any one of his advisers, civil or military. His correspondence with McClellan, not long since printed, shows, that, had his ideas prevailed, the Peninsular campaign, which cost a multitude of men, never would have been undertaken; that, after the battle of Malvern Hills, Richmond would have fallen; and that, after Antietam, the rebel army would have been cut to pieces and destroyed, and the war virtually ended. And now, with a staff well up in the details of the military art, each of whom would be willing to do his duty for his country, forgetting for a while the jealousies and animosities of the profession, he would, in Hooker's place, do what no other General has ever accomplished. We say this with the more confidence because we know that he is thoroughly acquainted with the topography of Eastern Virginia—every path, road, defile, mountain, stream and wood is accurately fixed in his mind, as well as the military relation and the value of one to the others; and because whenever his notions of what should or should not be, have been departed from, our armies have, just to the extent of the departure, been overtaken with disaster. Our only apprehension would be, that, just at the moment of victory, his kindness of heart would impel him to call a halt, lest the enemy should get hurt; but this risk must be assumed; and, in spite of it, we propose that OLD ABE takes the reins into his own hands; and being in himself President, General-in-Chief, and Secretary of War, lead our armies to victory. We sincerely believe that he can do it. If he does not, who will?

DECIDE NOW!

Men of Illinois! look at Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, Virginia and Maryland, and see what it is to which the maddened zealots of slavery, who write in the Copperhead journals and harangue in treasonable assemblages, invite you! Imagine that the security, the peace, the prosperity and progress of the present are exchanged for what these States have suffered; and you can see in the picture the fullness and fruit of Copperhead policy! Do you want or will you have civil war in the North—war to aid the Disunionists and enemies of popular liberty—the friends of slavery and its abominations? That's the question of the day, because such a war, in which your substance and ours will be consumed, and in which violence and anarchy will take the place of law, is now the sole aim of Copperhead endeavor. Look at the appeals for blood that come from the unhung ruffians of New York! Hear the threats of revenge at any price, which are muttered by the disloyal press, and then decide whether you are of that infamous faction, that in an hour of danger turns its steel against the bosom of its country! Look over your peaceful fields springing everywhere with evidences of plenty, and through your workshops filled with the hum of hospitable industry, and then decide!

GRANT'S SITUATION.

At this writing we are apprehensive for the safety of Grant and his gallant command. There is perhaps no danger that his army will be destroyed, or that any considerable portion of it will be captured; but if he is beaten or largely outnumbered, he has nothing left but to fall back under cover of his gunboats at Grand Gulf, and there await orders. But when he has done that, the enemy, relieved of the danger of attack, will hasten to rejoin Bragg before Rosecrans, and there meeting the force which has, in all human probability, been sent down from Richmond to the neighborhood of Murfreesboro, will compel our boys to abandon their position and fall back, first upon Nashville, then upon Bowling Green, and finally, following Buell's old track, upon Louisville, bringing back with them the condition of affairs in 1861, when our forces occupied Cairo, Paducah, Bird's Point and Cincinnati, leaving to the rebels all the country south thereof. This is by no means a pleasing prospect; but it is one of the possibilities of the situation; and, as its realization is not improbable, we may as well look it fully in the face. We hope, however, for better things.

THE CANAL CONVENTION.

Most encouraging letters have been received from Hon. William Wall, late Representative in Congress from Brooklyn, New York, strongly favoring the project of our Canal Convention, and saying that Brooklyn will be very fully represented in that Convention; also from Hon. A. H. Rice, Representative in Congress from Boston, promising as full delegations from the Board of Trade, Corn Exchange and other like associations; also from Hon. Washington Hunt of New York, speaking strongly in favor of the Convention and its objects. Many other like assurances have likewise been received.

In the way of delegates, nearly every town in the Northwest will be represented by chosen men. Rockford has just appointed some fifty delegates; Ogle county has appointed sixty delegates, &c.

In fact, it may be reasonably anticipated that this will be the greatest convention ever held in the United States—certainly in the Western States.

WHAT THE WAR IS FOR.

When, in obedience to the demands of partisan, not patriotic, policy, opposition to the Administration, to the Government, to the War and to the Union, became a necessity of the Copperhead faction, some excuse or justification for the covert treason that its adherents intended to commit was looked for with the assiduity that has always marked Copperhead endeavor. It was found in the Proclamation of Emancipation to which the President was impelled by his sense of duty as Commander-in-Chief of the army and Navy. With diabolical art, this great and eminently desirable measure was represented, not as an incident of the war—as a necessity of the military situation—a means of weakening the force of the enemy—but as an embodiment of the policy upon which the war was commenced—as an expression of the object for which it is carried on. The President and his party used the negro slave as they would have used a rebel's horse; and we who are of that party are ashamed to say that the thought of restoring the bondman to freedom as a right of which he had been robbed by fraud and force; and of setting him up as a man entitled by the rights of a man to make his way in the world according to the gifts with which God had endowed him, probably never entered into the minds of those by whom the proclamation was made the law of the land. But what cares Copperheadism for this? If by plying the public with the belief that the war is for "negro equality," that at the end of hostilities, negroes will hold office, sit on juries, vote at elections, marry whites, and usurp the places from which they are now excluded, in some cases by positive law, and in others by the unconquerable prejudices of race; if by appealing to all the mean and bad passions that men can feel, the Administration can be made unpopular, the war odious, and love of the Union a sort of treason, the Copperheads will leave no means untried to accomplish those objects nearest their hearts.

Our readers who have studied the Proclamation know what it is—a measure that no prudent commander would or could have neglected without being grossly derelict to his duty. It was just as much a military necessity as the levying of men for the Union armies or the providing of guns for troops in the field; and we are sorry to be compelled to say that in its philanthropic and humanitarian aspects it was never considered. But more than half the opposition to the Government and the war is to-day the effect of what the Copperheads have taught, and of the belief induced by their teaching that the freedom and the equality of the negro are the sole object for which the Administration and the armies contend. And such is the industry and the skill of those who have spread this idea, that in whole counties of Illinois, and we doubt not of Indiana as well, the man who should dare to proclaim that emancipation was an incident of hostilities, seized upon by the Government as the means of shortening the contest and saving human life, and that it has never had and does not now, so far as the Government is concerned, have the remotest reference to the theories of Garrison or the practices of the Southern amalgamationists, would be hooted at as an Abolitionist, for whom hanging would be a proper fate. It is due to the good cause that this error should, in so far as the loyal men of the land can aid in that work, be corrected; and that the thousands and tens of thousands of men who have, perhaps with good intentions, been led into the quagmire to which Copperheadism tends, be set right. The war is not for the Negro, either as freeman or slave. According to the theory upon which the proclamation was issued—a theory that is still the basis of Governmental action—the slave is property according to the local law—a help and a source of strength to the enemy, and as such the proper object of seizure and impressment into the places in which he can serve a good cause best. The men who deprecate amalgamation, negro equality and negro office holding may dismiss their fears. The war is for the Union.

SWINDLE TRAPS FOR SOLDIERS.

There are some men such rascals in the grain of them, that they can't help it, and picking and stealing, and swindling, are as natural to them as the eating of dinners when they can get them. There never was a country, nor a time, that was free from these rapscallions, and until Dr. Cumming's millenium arrive, and is in full blast, we suppose there never will be.

But that is no reason why we should sit still, and allow them to spin their webs, and weave their nets, like so many villainous black spiders, in which to catch the unwary honest, the unwise citizen, or the poor soldier with Government Greenbacks in his pocket, every one of which he has won at the cannon's mouth, risking his life for his country. If they were made to swindle, so were all good folks made to thwart, all law to punish them; and it will go hard with them, but they shall get the dues of their miscreancy.

The latest and biggest attempt which we have heard of in this swindling direction, has its origin in the highly moral and virtuous city of St. Louis; and if we may judge by the tall advertising of the scheme, running through several columns of newspaper longitudes, the bully Sharpers must have found their game unusually taking and profitable. They call for no less than fifty thousand human geese—in the shape of "ladies, young men, and soldiers"—to come unto them that they may be plucked of their feathers, and they announce that they will not only do this without money and without price, but will pay the geese any sum from five to twenty dollars a day for the privilege of doing it. In plain terms it is a big jewelry scheme devised to swindle all who are capable of being swindled, but particularly retiring soldiers of the two years' and the nine months' class; and the swindlers appeal to them with a most pathetic unction, "Send one dollar and stamps and you shall have by return of post, a beautiful piece of jewelry which you can sell any where amongst country bumpkins, for three or four times the amount. Send a dozen stamps, and you shall have a book of inestimable value, which will tell you how to do a profitable trade, with little or no capital, and one of the swindlers of the jewelry firm in St. Louis will gladly go your halves." This, and a great deal more of the same sort, and with the same object in view, namely to suck the money from the pockets of those who will let them.

There are so many impudent schemes of this kind afloat to rob the soldier, and unemployed people, that it is right they should be put upon their guard, and anything hailing from the St. Louis shop should be particularly scrutinized and overhauled.

OF INTEREST TO MISSOURI.

In a batch of letters sent to this office as a part of the spoil of one of Grant's recent battles in Mississippi, is one from which we make the following extract, that will be of not a little interest to the people of our neighboring State of Missouri.

NEAR GRAND GULF, April 28th, 1863.

* * * All the Missourians are here. On the 24th, Lieut. Gov. Thomas C. Reynolds made a speech for us, explaining our (Mo's) position fully and satisfactorily. He also told us that he had made arrangements with the C. S. to pay off the Missouri debt incurred by the war, that in a very short time he wants us to send our Missouri bonds or notes to Jackson, and he will give Confederate notes dollar for dollar. I think you can buy enough scrip, bonds or notes, in your diggins, at a discount, that will pay you for making the trip, and pay us a visit.

The writer signs himself "Jas. W. Adams," and his news and advice are for his father. Missourians will please take notice, that the swap of Tom. Reynolds' bogus bonds of the State, for the worthless obligations of the Confederacy, is an even thing; and that there is no ground for complaint that either party is overreached.

THE POTOMAC ARMY.

We take it for granted that there will be no immediate movement of the Army of the Potomac. The fate invited for that body of gallant soldiers, by McClellan, seems to have overtaken them; and though Hooker infused a show of life into both rank and file, by his energy and courage, it was only a spasm that has passed off with the occasion that excited it; and now whatever work is done must be accomplished by the army of the West.

Female Demoralization in the South.

All the returned Federal prisoners from the South, speak of the fearful demoralization of the women in the Confederate States. They seem to have discarded entirely the natural delicacy of the sex, and to assume the character of drabs and fishwomen. A case in point has just been developed in New Orleans. On the 9th inst., a young lady named Bell, who belongs to the upper-ten, and moves in the most fashionable secesh society, was arrested for grossly insulting Federal soldiers in the streets of that city. In passing by a sentry, she came to a full stop, and, looking him square in the face, exclaimed in high voice, "you s—k," and adding other insulting remarks. She then moved off to a church where flags were suspended over the sidewalks on both sides of the street. Looking up, she cursed the bunting audibly, and, gathering up her petticoats, walked out into the roadway and went by. An officer, who had been watching her proceedings, soon afterward arrested her. She abused him in the vilest terms on the way to the lock-up, using expressions that would have disgraced a drab.

About Mediation.

The Paris correspondent of the New York *Times*, writing on the 1st inst., says that within the past four days it had been reported that the cabinets of Paris and London have again commenced negotiations on the subject of mediation in America, but this time on a new base of operations. They are first to communicate with the Confederates, who will be asked, as a preliminary step, to guarantee the gradual emancipation of slavery, and this guarantee once secured, it is thought the North will be willing to accept a separation. He had not been able to ascertain what foundation there is for this report, and is inclined to throw doubt upon it. So are we.

A DESERTER.—William T. Bullington, of Company A, 8th Illinois volunteers, deserted from Jefferson Hospital, Memphis, Tenn., on the 14th inst. He is five feet ten inches high, light complexion, brown hair, [illegible] years of age.

GOV. YATES AMONG THE SOLDIERS.

His Trip to the Armies of the Mississippi.

What He Saw—And What He Thinks.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]
SPRINGFIELD, May 21, 1863.

Thinking that it would prove of interest to the people of Illinois, I send you the following brief sketch of the trip of Gov. Yates to the armies of the Mississippi:

You have learned by telegraph that Gov. Yates returned to this city, this week, after a protracted visit to the army of the Mississippi. I regret to find that His Excellency comes back with health quite impaired. On the way down he was attacked with diarrhea, which finally ran into a bloody dysentery, after some weeks' continuance in its original form. This, of course, prostrated him, but not before he was able to visit the greater portion of that division of the Western army. The Governor hoped to have witnessed the capture of Vicksburg and opening of the river, on which he had set his heart, but was not able to do so. When recovered from his attack (and he already begins to rally) he will again visit the brave Illinois boys in the field, and share their dangers and privations to whatever extent it may be thought best for the good of the country.

On his way down the river, the Governor visited the various points at which bodies of troops were stationed, to see that they were in proper condition, and that their wants, military or otherwise, were supplied. At all these places he was most flatteringly and enthusiastically received by both officers and men.

At Milliken's Bend he reviewed Gen. McPherson's corps, in which are the divisions of Gens. Logan, Stevenson, and others. A number of Indiana regiments were also in this corps. Here the Governor was presented by Major Gen. John A. Logan of this State, with a magnificent charger, which he rode during a series of reviews of the troops, gotten up in honor of his arrival. There was a number of these reviews of five to ten thousand men each, which gave the Governor an opportunity of addressing all the men. He also reviewed the artillery, and the Indiana regiments, separately.

At Perkins' Plantation, Gen. McClernand honored the Governor with another very fine review, and which closed with a sham-fight, in which all the manoeuvers of a grand battle were performed with precision and very fine effect. Gen. Benton of Missouri, and Gen. Carr of Illinois, directed the movements. The enthusiasm of the troops upon passing in review to salute the Governor, was the strongest evidence of the hold he has upon the hearts of the Illinois soldiers.

At the request of Gen. Hovey, on the night before the bombardment of the rebel batteries of Grand Gulf, Gov. Yates also addressed the officers of his division. They were assembled on one of the transports for that purpose. The Governor spoke to them of their duty upon such an occasion; of the sacred cause in which they were engaged, and of the glory of even being allowed the privilege of dying for one's country. The address had a very powerful effect. The occasion, the hour, the death-strife to come off at the morning's dawn, all combined to render this a most interesting episode, and it will no doubt long be remembered by those who participated therein. There are many such unrecorded in this war no doubt; and many and many a brave heart has struggled with the deepest emotions of our being; has experienced in one short hour all the fondest recollections of home, wife, children, parents, brothers and sisters, swelling up in the bosom, ere the signal gun or trump of battle calls it to sacrifice them all upon the altar of its country.

On the next day but one was fought the bloody and decisive battle of Port Gibson. Gen. Grant, by a circuitous march, got into the rear of the enemy, after an ineffectual attempt the day previous to silence their batteries. In this attempt, six gunboats, including the Benton, were engaged. The Governor here had an opportunity of witnessing the contest between gunboats and land batteries; the question of the superiority of the one or the other is now the great question of the day in Western warfare. The Governor, after seeing the desperate courage and daring of the navy, and the fact that they were fruitless of effective results, is satisfied that the victory remains with the land defenses. Some of the gunboats were completely riddled, having twenty shot holes put through them, notwithstanding their armor. The Tuscumbia, commanded by the gallant Shirk, was riddled, and received several shots between wind and water. Capt. Shirk ran his vessel right under the batteries, amid a perfect storm of shot and shell. After the action she was with difficulty kept afloat. Gov. Yates went on board the Benton during the action, where he was cordially received by Commodore Porter, whom he found as cool in action, and pacing his quarter deck, as a merchant the floor of his counting room. The scene on board the Benton was appalling to one unaccustomed to the sights and sounds of battle. A number of men were killed and wounded, and the vessel had received some very ugly shot marks. The fleet was compelled to withdraw, after having been able to silence only the lower tier of guns. The battery on the bluff could not be effectually destroyed.

Upon getting all his transports below, Gen Grant re-embarked the army and marched against Port Gibson. And, as was said above, a bloody but decisive battle was fought. The enemy took advantage of the ground to entrench themselves, and it was only by a flank movement that they were compelled to move out of their position and meet our army. The action lasted five hours, and terminated in the utter route of the rebels, the capture of their artillery, and the death of their commander, Gen. Tracey. Gov. Yates was with Gen. Grant during the action, and both at one time narrowly escaped destruction, having rode to within very short range of a large force of infantry concealed in some brush, which opened fire at point blank range upon them. A regiment of ours was ordered to retire under cover, but the commanding general and his companion saw it out to the last. The rebel infantry were soon compelled to retire, from the effects of the fire of a battery of artillery which the General ordered up.

The Governor rode into Port Gibson between the lines of our troops with General Grant, and the reception given to both was of the warmest kind. In the evening the Governor was also serenaded by Gen. Carr's division, and delivered a short speech in response to the calls of the boys.

In the meantime the troops on the transports were impatient to take part in the action. General Grant, however, determined to debark them about two miles above the batteries, march them across a tongue of land and embark them again. But to do this it was necessary that the transports should run the batteries. This was finally accomplished, strange to say, without the loss of a transport or a man, notwithstanding that the boilers and other machinery of the boats was not guarded by bales of hay, cotton, &c. as is usual. The gallant Colonel A. K. Johnson, of the 28th Illinois, formerly Lieutenant Colonel of the 14th, who has been in the Mexican war and nearly every great battle in the West in this war, volunteered to take the transports past the batteries, and did so most successfully, notwithstanding that nine of them were riddled with shot. This action was the admiration of the entire fleet and army, and reflects the highest credit upon Colonel Johnson and the officers who volunteered under him.

Governor Yates found our army in splendid condition, both physically and morally. The health of the troops could not be better. The men appear to be perfectly acclimated, and the frightful mortality and sickness of last year's operations on the Tennessee is happily not experienced by our Mississippi troops in the present campaign.

With the colored troops Gov. Yates, as well as all the officers with whom he conversed, expresses himself highly pleased. They are looked upon as good soldiers, capable of discipline in a very high degree, and very obedient to their superiors, whom they look up to with much respect and admiration. They are also very anxious to be led into action. All that they fear is that the Northerners will leave them to the tender mercies of their old masters when they quit the country, if ever that event should take place. Gen. Thomas has one regiment of colored troops a thousand strong at Helena; another of the same strength at Milliken's Bend, and another is being raised at Memphis. Two or three of these regiments are well armed and equipped and make a very fine appearance. In all there are about 10,000 of these troops.

I must not also forget to mention the passage of the batteries at Vicksburg, under Col. Clark B. La Gow of Gen. Grant's staff, a native of Crawford county, in this State. It is considered a most daring achievement, and to it much of the success of subsequent movements must be attributed.

The statements published concerning the destitution of the rebels as regards food, Gov. Yates pronounces as untrue, or at least exaggerations. Everywhere he found abundance of everything in the way of the mere necessaries of life, and at several points large depots of corn and provisions. He thinks the rebels must be fought, not starved out.

To the Generals commanding our armies, one and all, Gov. Yates accords the highest praise. He considers Gen. Grant an able General, as well as a brave man, and has every confidence in the disposition he makes of his forces, and the means he takes to subdue the rebels. With the Generals of division and Brigadier Generals he was also highly pleased. He, in fact, looks upon the army of the Mississippi as most ably commanded in every respect, and in the highest state of efficiency. Gen. Grant has sought to make it, as much as possible, self-sustaining, and in this he has succeeded in an eminent degree.

In this connection, I might add, that a friend, who met Mrs. General Grant at St. Louis, informs me that that lady states that the effect produced upon our troops by the speech of Gov. Yates, was most surprising; that she herself, never witnessed anything like it in her life. The force and power with which he spoke were such as to visibly affect every officer and soldier, and excite them to renewed efforts in the cause of the country. C.

PRESENTATIONS.—The companies of B, H and I, of the 126th Illinois infantry, located at Jackson, Tenn., on the 15th inst. presented Lieut. Col. Beardsley, of the regiment named, a fine gold watch and key, valued at $260, as a token of their respect for him, both as an officer and a man. The same regiment also presented their Colonel, J. Richmond, with a fine horse. Also, Companies F and D, of the same regiment, their Adjutant, D. W. Munn, a fine gold watch, and they propose to treat Major Wiltshire in the same way.

FROM ROSECRANS' ARMY.

Brilliant Affair at Cripple Creek.

REBELS COME FOR A VIEW OF THE YANKEES AND GET WHIPPED.

The Glorious News from Jackson.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]
MURFREESBORO, Tenn., May 18, 1863.

One day last week, the headquarters of Maj. Gen. Palmer, commanding the 2d division of the 21st army corps, were removed to the vicinity of Cripple Creek, upon which, for months back, a portion of his division has been encamped.

The General was no sooner comfortably located, than he began an exploration of the various roads diverging from the lines of his command. One of those officers who consider it a duty and policy to set men an example of daring and enterprise, he made on Friday and Saturday several bold pushes toward the lines of the rebel encampments at Bradyville and Dug Hollow. On Saturday, with a small escort of some twenty men, he passed an hour at the house of one Mrs. Youree, some three miles south of headquarters encampment, on a road following Cripple Creek toward Bradyville and Murfreesboro Pike. Madame Youree, whose five sons are in the rebel army, was, of course, wickedly secesh, but withal very polite and attentive. She communicated the fact that the rebels were every day or two at her house, in small parties, hovering about to get a good view of the "Yanks." Believing that the woman would straightway inform the rebels of his visit, the General gave her to understand that he was in the habit of making frequent excursions through the section, and left.

Next day, (yesterday morning,) anticipating (what really came to pass) that the rebels, posted by the woman, would be on the lookout, he started for another Cripple Creek reconnoissance; this time, however, taking enough escort to manage a reasonable number of belligerent opposers.

The escort was made up of the General's body guard—22 men of Company C, 7th Ill. cavalry, under Captain Prescott Bartlett—and two companies of the East Middle Tennessee cavalry, 42 strong, commanded by Captain Wortham.

Quite a number of officers of the Staff volunteered their services; a brisk morning ride and the promise of a smart skirmish being temptations that old soldiers cannot resist. Captain Henry Howland, Quartermaster of the Division; Captain E. C. Norton, Assistant Inspector General, and Captain C. C. Peck, Commissary Subsistence, were the staff volunteers, while from the headquarters of Gen. Cruft, commanding the 1st brigade, there came Capt. Fee, Commissary, Capt. Standart, of the famous "Standart's Ohio Battery," Capt. Crow, Top. Eng.; Lieut. Tuly, Inspector, and Captain Mitchel, of the 1st Kentucky volunteers.

There was a smart staff, you perceive, and as the sequel proved, a game staff. For that, however, not a man of the staff, or of the escort but whose head had been bent to the storm at Stone River, and no "sequel" was required to start the "game."

About 7 o'clock, the party, most properly armed and in high glee at the surprise they believed themselves carrying to some detachment of misguided rebels, pushed out, directly taking the dirt road running southward along Cripple Creek, and in an hour's time reaching the Youree plantation. True to the General's conjecturing, it was found upon inquiry that the rebel "watchers" had been in the neighborhood but an hour before. Indeed, the lady said they had but just taken the road running directly south into the Bradyville and Murfreesboro pike. They were represented some hundred strong, and sorely disappointed at Gen. P.'s failure to make the accustomed trip. They had left, under the presumption that the General had postponed his ride because of the Sabbath, promising, however, to be on the watch another day, and "get him" yet.

Gen. Palmer's plan was quickly formed. The audacious rebels were to be taught that they could not hang about the Cripple Creek encampment, spying into its lines; accordingly, upon a branch road running southeastward and striking the pike nearer Bradyville, the escort party traveled rapidly to get between the returning rebels and their encampment. It was a bold move, and will, perhaps, strike readers generally as having been altogether too hazardous for a Major-General, but, and without entering into a homily on the importance of occasional great personal risks on the part of commanding officers, it is enough to say that Gen. P. had well weighed the consequences, and had determined to, at all hazards, attempt the punishment of the gang.

Gaining the pike, the party turned the horses toward Murfreesboro, and throwing out an advance under Capt. Mitchell, moved cautiously forward. Less than a mile had been thus accomplished, when a signal from Capt. Mitchell told of the presence of the enemy. Gen. P. rode rapidly up, and gaining the crown of a smart rise, stood facing the looked for grey-backs. They were right ahead, but a few hundred yards, drawn up in some disorder, but presenting what seemed a determined front. A glance satisfied him that he had but one thing to do, and that was to charge upon, and whip the fellows at once, before they had time to estimate his force and dispose themselves for fight. He accordingly immediately gave the order, and with drawn sabres and pistols, shouting like mad, helter-skelter, on rushed the party. Officers and men were mixed in the race, and many an amusing story is now told of the accidents which befel this and that charger. The dash was no sooner begun, than the rebels turned and fled, giving, however, as they wheeled, a volley which slightly wounded two or three of our men. The gallant escort, though, was too quick for them, and following sharply into the woods, succeeded in capturing fifteen privates, one Quartermaster's Sergeant, and two officers. Our boys used their sabres freely, bringing most of them to surrender in that way, and wounding several.

The captured men all belong to the 3d Georgia cavalry, which, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Thompson, is now stationed at Dug Hollow. The officers taken—Capts. M. C. Edwards and R. M. Willis—say that the detachment was about one hundred strong, and had come out on information given by Mrs. Youree, for the express purpose of nabbing Gen. Palmer. Capt. Edwards says that he and six men were near the road-side, within twenty yards of Gen. P., the day before, when he (the General) was upon his first reconnoissance. Edwards went into camp and told Col. Thompson of his discovery, which induced the rebel Colonel to accompany the detail, that he might get a look at, and assist to catch a Federal Major General.

Prisoners say that at one time Thompson was captured, but how or when he escaped no one of the party knows.

RESIGNATION.

Col. Granville Moody, of the 74th Ohio, has resigned. He has never recovered from the effects of exposure on the terrible battle-field of Stone River, where, it will be remembered, he so gallantly led his intrepid regiment.

Col. Moody is a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and, at the time of the organization of the 74th, was stationed at Morris Chapel, Cincinnati. His stirring, patriotic addresses brought about mention of his name for some fighting position in the army, and he was finally persuaded to accept a colonelcy. The part taken by the brave minister in the battle of Stone River, is a matter of history. He acted the part of a hero, fearlessly leading his troops into the thickest fight. His clothes were riddled with bullets, and his escape from death was miraculous. Col. Moody's resignation has been reluctantly accepted, and he retires from the army carrying the earnest good-will of officers and soldiers.

STOKES' BATTERY.

An order issued yesterday, makes a new disposition of the famous Chicago Board of Trade Battery. It is detached from the Pioneer Brigade and assigned to the cavalry, a service, by the by, which will necessitate a separation of the command, as each section goes to a brigade. I do not understand the "why and the wherefore" of the order. I only know that the regret is universal that so fine a company of artillerists is not to be preserved intact to the service. The boys are generally well pleased with the change, however, discovering in the roving life of the cavalry a chance for adventure and excitement.

THE GLORIOUS NEWS

of the capture of Jackson, Miss., by Gen. Grant, telegraphed you last night, gives one new life. The unsatisfactory condition of affairs on the Rappahannock, has certainly prepared the country for the appreciation of the Jackson news. Grant stock, I imagine, will rise, which I, for one, am well agreed to, if to the causes can be added the fall of Vicksburg. L. C.

The Grand Trunk Railway Company.

This Company for some time past has been making arrangements to increase the facilities for travel on their line, by reducing fares, increasing and improving their rolling stock, and in various other ways likely to render successful the design to attract a larger share of passenger traffic than hitherto enjoyed. We had the pleasure yesterday of inspecting a train of eighteen magnificent railroad carriages just turned out from the Company's Works, and put upon the line. Some of them are perfectly new, the remainder having undergone such repair, improvement and decoration as almost to come under the same designation. All are fitted up in a manner to insure the utmost comfort and convenience of passengers, while the excellent taste displayed in the finish and ornamentation of the interiors cannot fail to please the eye of the most artistic passenger. The cars are beautifully painted and varnished, the various parts being handsomely designed, and skilfully put together. The cushions of the seats are new and of elegant pattern, and will be found exceedingly comfortable by the traveller. One or two of the cars are provided with curved-back seats, about three inches broader than the ordinary seats, and having the appearance of arm chairs. In one or two of the carriages a novel ventilating apparatus has been introduced by Mr. Eaton. By this arrangement, fresh air is admitted by means of a slide in the roof of the car, made to suit the direction in which the car may run, and fresh air is admitted and foul air expelled simultaneously, through a treble diaphragm of wire gauze. In two of the cars we observed Ruttan's large ventilator. There are also other improvements, designed to promote the comfort of the travelling community. We were shown by Mr. Eaton, Locomotive Superintendent, a sleeping car in course of construction, in which a great change for the better is being introduced, we believe for himself. The central portion of the roof for the entire length of the car is being raised two feet higher than the [illegible], and in the sides of the elevated portion, ventilators will be inserted, which will rid the car of the vitiated air so oppressive to parties sleeping on the top "[illegible]" of the present sleeping cars. It is intended to introduce in this new sleeping car a modification of Mr. Ross' patent metallic thermometer apparatus, used for testing the temperature of and ventilating grain-bins, in order that when the temperature of the cars become oppressive, by an apparatus to be inserted in the sides of the elevated portion of the roof the ventilators may be opened, bad air expelled and good admitted. It gives us much pleasure to observe in the above and other improvements, additions to rolling stock and so forth, indications of an increased desire on the part of the G. T. R. R. Company, both to accommodate the growing traffic of the country and promote to the utmost the safety and comfort of the travelling portion of the community.—*Montreal Paper.*

BOOK NOTICES.

GRAPE CULTURE: WINE AND WINE MAKING, with notes upon Agriculture and Horticulture; by A. Haraszthy. Illustrated. New York, Harper Bros. Chicago, S. C. Griggs & Co.

Count Haraszthy, Hungarian refugee, formerly a resident of this State, was commissioned by the State of California to go to Europe, and there study Vine Culture and wine making, with a view to make each one of these a part of the domestic economy of the land of gold.

The book before us is a record of his travels and observations; and, inasmuch as it contains a vast deal of matter written by men who had more sense than he, being chiefly reports or monographs, read before French Horticultural and Agricultural Societies, by those who have made the vine their speciality, the reader on this side the Rocky Mountains, will find much, in turning over the pages, to arrest and engage his attention. And he who does not find in it something new, interesting and profitable, in relation to the subject matter of which it treats, is better posted than we can claim to be.

As the people of the West are, more or less, largely engaged in the cultivation of the vine, the produce of which is likely to be a very important and profitable part of its commerce, at no distant period, they will do well to purchase and study this book, which gives all necessary information respecting the care of vines, and the chemical process of wine making.

MADGE; or, MORNING AND NIGHT. By H. B. G. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co.

This is an exceedingly well written and interesting story of one of the waifs of society, a poor workhouse girl who, before she is six years old, becomes the bond servant of a hard-hearted Yankee woman, who was the "friend" of her mother, and who treats her, therefore, with becoming cruelty. The girl runs off at last to the factories of Lowell, and gets employment there, and becomes a smart woman and a cultivated, through books, and epistolary intercourse with the son of her late mistress, who was the first to introduce her to books, and taught her the alphabet and writing. This young gentleman is now professor of a college, having taken a good degree at Harvard; and the first few chapters induce us to think that there is an unconscious love between the learned man and the factory girl. Her subsequent history, however, from this time downwards, and what became of her, and whether she married the professor or not, are they not written in the story book?

For the treatment, we may say that it is excellent, and that there is an air of reality about it which is very refreshing. The Yankee woman is well drawn, and the character of the bond girl admirably developed. We can see her grow and tell up her intellectual inches day by day. It is a book to buy for families, and will do them good.

CHAMBERS' ENCYCLOPEDIA: A Dictionary of Universal Knowledge for the People. Illustrated by Wood Engravings and Maps. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co.

This is a clear, bright reprint of Chambers' well known book of information for the people, on the basis of the latest edition of the German Conversations Lexicon. It is too well known to require any recommendation from any one, and is indispensable to the library of the working man, for whom it was written.

DECISIONS ON THE TAX LAW. By the Hon. Geo. S. Boutwell, Commissioner of Internal Revenue. New York: Appleton & Co. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co.

This is an invaluable pamphlet, being a summary of all the laws which relate to taxation of the articles used in commerce.

HINTS TO COMPANY OFFICERS, ON THEIR MILITARY DUTIES. By Capt. C. C. ANDREWS. New York: D. VAN NOSTRAND. Chicago: S. C. GRIGGS & CO.

This is a manual of the duties of the Captains of companies, and contains many valuable hints, respecting discipline and conduct, and the morale of military authority, which will be found useful both to officers and men.

AN ANSWER TO BISHOP COLENSO. By M. MAHAN, D. D., Professor of Ecclesiastical History, etc. New York: D. APPLETON & Co. Chicago: S. C. GRIGGS & Co.

MOSES RIGHT and COLENSO WRONG. By Dr. CUMMING. New York: JOHN BRADBURY. Chicago: S. C. GRIGGS & Co.

Polemical discussions do not come properly into the *curriculum* of newspaper duty, and we cannot, therefore, enter into the dispute between Dr. Mahan and Bishop Colenso, respecting the historical credibility of the Books of Moses, which is the point at issue. It is a curious fact, however, that Episcopacy, or the Church of England, which was wont to be the champion and defender of the Faith, of plenary inspiration, of miracles and of the entire supernatural theory upon which Christianity is based—giving us all kinds of painful "*Evidences*," and learned *Bridgewater Treaties*, to prove it—has, of late, become the most heretical of all the heretics who have ever tilted against the bulwarks of this old, venerable, and beneficent Religion.

The metaphysical, or, perhaps, we should say the speculative history of the Church, during the last twenty years, is amongst the most remarkable of the strange and startling phenomena which have perplexed and astonished the modern world.

When Pusey, and the Oxford Tracts appeared, the negative philosophy had reached its decline in England, and was about dead even in the United States. Voltaire, and the French Encyclopædists had done their best, and worst, and ceased to influence the English mind; Thomas Paine, and his entire school of Iconoclasts, had vanished from the area of theological discussion—Robert Owen and Parson Taylor, and poor muffled-eyed Carlisle (not Thomas, but Richard) had their disciples, it is true, and most people who were anything at all, were materialists. The Church itself was a mere galvanized corpse, without spiritual life; stuck about with flowers and gay trappings, to keep up the show of life; with forms and ceremonies for religion, and having no hold upon the popular heart except that which those empty semblances gave them.

Puseyism was a reaction against this—a blind struggle for deeper faith and life, resting itself at last upon the esthetics of religion, upon music, chanting, and the singing of prayers; upon a mystical belief in the dogmas of the Romish Church, which they found put forth for acceptance in the Prayer Book—and finally, a belief in the authority of Rome over the intellect and the conscience.

It was a revival, indeed, of Romanism in an age of practical atheism; and the sincerity, and passion of devotion which its followers put into it, gave it a high moral status, whilst the learning with which they invested it, and the eloquence and ability with which they advocated it, ensured the respect both of religious and secular thinkers.

Scores of Episcopal clergymen could find no half-way house between Protestantism and Romanism; between the most unbridled liberty of thought, that is to say, and the infallibility of the Pope—his right through the decisions of his councils and synods, to limit enquiry, and fix the articles of faith and belief.

As a necessary result of this extreme optimism, a current of reactionary thought set in against it. Professor F. H. Newman, brother of the Puseyite Newman, who was one of the most learned men in Oxford, starting from the same Bible premises as his brother did, came to a conclusion diametrically opposite to his—and instead of falling back upon the Pope, as the only refuge from the devouring materialism of the time, he followed the great principles of Protestantism to their last platforms, and maintained the absolute freedom of the conscience and the mind of man, upon all subjects of speculative enquiry. Then, after a lapse of some dozen years, during which time Puseyism was dying, and Protestantism was in travail with new developments, then came the *Essays and Reviews* written by a number of clergymen of the English Church, which, whilst they insisted upon the divine worship of God, and the spirituality of the Christian religion, made the saddest havoc with miracles, and historic evidences, of inspiration of the letter, and many of the grave doctrines, and mysteries which the Church had always held to be cardinal, and vital to the faith.

It does not surprise us, therefore, that Bishop Colenso—Bishop of the Colony of Natal, in South Africa—should try his warlike hand in the same direction; whether he is [illegible] well or ill, we do not propose, as we said awhile ago, to discuss.

MORE VALLANDIGHAMERS ON THE RAMPAGE.

The Sympathizers in New York.

ATROCIOUS UTTERANCES.

The Vallandigham sympathizers in the city of New York held a meeting at Union Square on Monday evening. They had anticipated an immense crowd and went to the trouble of erecting four stands. So little interest was excited on the subject, however, that only a small number of people came, so that there was no need of more than one. In all, about three thousand persons were there. There were speakers at all the stands, but the "big guns" who were advertised did not appear. As a specimen of the sentiments of those who did speak, we submit some choice extracts, showing what manner of men these Vallandighamers are:

STAND NO. 1.

The first speaker went in for deposing all men in office, except Democrats, as follows:

Mr. Norton said that the only basis of a restoration of the Union is a combination for the purpose of removing from power every Republican official, State, national and municipal.

Hear the next man:

Mr. J. A. McMasters said that, so far as he knew Mr. Vallandigham's sentiments, he endorsed them; that Vallandigham was imprisoned on account of his virgin love for his country; that there is no question about the independence of the South, because Southern freemen will take care of that; that the South is free and independent now; that the question is about the liberty of the freemen of the North; that those liberties must be preserved by organization; that those organizations ought to be of a military character, with commissions from Gov. Seymour.

Now listen to an Alabamian who probably came North as a spy, but finding such men as Woods, Brooks and McMasters tolerated, concluded that it was unnecessary to affect concealment of his opinions:

Mr. Tharin said he was from the Republic of Alabama, and he come expressly to denounce the Administration; that Mr. Lincoln sits upon a kingly throne, and aspires to a regal crown; that never, since this country was founded, has human liberty been in such jeopardy; that the liberties of the North are lost, and that we should redeem them as our fathers did; that he impeached Mr. Lincoln [cries of "hang him!"] before that American citizenship which he had outraged, and in the name of Washington, whose seat he polluted; that, in the name of C. L. Vallandigham, he execrated Mr. Lincoln; [applause;] that the Provost Marshals may find their offices less convenient than lucrative; that the reason the Administration sees no Union sentiment in the South, is because there is no Lincolnism there; that our fathers went to war because they would not be loyal to a man, and that their sons will make peace rather than be loyal to a piece of a man.

Here is a speaker of another class:

Mr. Edmond Blankman made a speech full of profane expressions. He said the poor man would be compelled to go to war under the Conscription act, while his neighbor could get off by the payment of $300; that under the theory of the war adopted by the Administration, he would be d—d if he thought they would go to the war. [Applause, and a voice, "you may bet your life we won't."] That if Vallandigham was brought through the city of New York on his way to Fort Warren, they would get Judge McCunn to issue a writ of *habeas corpus*, and he'd be d—d if they would not have him out. [Applause.] That they had a respect for the Constitution which the President sought to trample under foot.

A voice—Oh, the greenback.

Mr. Blankman—Yes, and I'll be d—d if you will ever see it redeemed again. [Applause and laughter.]

STAND NO. 2.

About two hundred persons were gathered here:

Mr. Wm. B. Rankin was introduced as the first speaker. He stated that they had met together to talk freely respecting the oppressive acts of the Administration, and to protest earnestly against its attempt to deprive them of their God-given, blood-bought birthrights. [Cheers.] These people at Washington had dared to seize the great champion of constitutional rights, C. L. Vallandigham—[cheers for Vallandigham]—and thrust him into a dungeon—[groans]—and it was therefore, time for the people to buckle on their armor and resist such oppression. [Applause.] They should demand their rights and take them if refused. [Cheers.]

Then came a Mr. Mullaly:

The speaker devoted himself mainly to a glorification of Vallandigham for his treasonable utterances, and an attempt to prove that the charges which the Ohio Congressman had bro't against the Administration were true. He declared the war to be wicked, cruel and unnecessary, and carried on solely to benefit the negroes, and advised resistance to conscription, if ever the attempt should be made to enforce the law. He payed a tribute of respect to Stonewall Jackson, characterising him as a hero who had shed fresh glory upon the name he bore, and held up our own Generals in unfavorable contrast.

Isaiah Rynders next aired himself. He indulged in a great deal of profanity and indecency, and recommended his hearers to "brave the bayonets of the Administration—the men who ran away at Fredericksburg!" This slur at the Union soldiers seems to have been his great point.

STAND NO. 3.

This was occupied by German speakers who are not reported in the *Times*.

STAND NO. 4.

The *Times* says:

The boys here called for three cheers for Vallandigham, three more for Gen. McClellan, and three groans for Dr. Cheever, all of which were responded to. Mr. Carey then read the resolution, following which the chairman introduced Daniel C. Birdsall, esq., as the first speaker.

Mr. Birdsall said he had not expected to speak, but all the speakers from abroad had disappointed them, and he felt it his duty to say a few words. He pronounced the Conscription Act unconstitutional, and although he did not recommend them to resist it, [a voice, "We will,"] yet he did recommend them to stand by the Democratic party, and to show by their votes next fall, whether they would allow the conscription in this State or not. He said that he had weighed well all the words that he uttered, and he here announced that he was in favor of wiping out and repudiating the debt contracted by the Government for carrying on this war. It was contracted not to restore the Union, but to free the negro, and it had got to be repudiated. His father, he said, advised him not to speak there that evening, and his wife, with her arms around his neck, implored him not to come, lest he should say something rash; [laughter and applause;] but he was bound to exercise the freedom of speech, let what would come.

There were two or three more speakers, but we have given specimens of the kind of talk indulged in. Let any reader judge whether these people regard Vallandigham as "a mere man of straw," about whose sentiments they care nothing. Was it the principle of "free speech" alone that they were trying to sustain, or was it their object to give aid and comfort to the rebels?

The City of Chicago.

[From Sam'l Hallett & Co.'s Commercial Circular.]

If by a single example we desired to illustrate the rapid advance of this country beyond any other—if we were called upon to demonstrate the power of our institutions, the growth of our commerce, the irresistible energy of our people, the greatness of their industry and enterprise, their aptness in seizing upon their natural advantages, and their diligence in securing them, we should unhesitatingly point to the City of Chicago.

Twenty-three years ago it had a population of 4,479. At the last census it had 109,260 inhabitants, having increased, since the previous census, at the rate of more than 264 per cent., and having become the eighth in rank among American cities. It now presents to the eye of the traveler one of the most engaging pictures on this continent, miles of wharves crowded with shipping, a northern vista where the waters of Michigan mingle with the horizon, beautiful streets and imposing edifices, long lines of warehouses and palatial residences, crowds of men busy in the active pursuits of trade, and endless trains of cars rushing in from the far West, laden with the products of our wide and exhaustless prairies.

To visit Chicago is like entering a new world; here the mind for the first time realizes the vastness of that territory which lies beyond the Ohio, Mississippi and Missouri, and is becoming the noblest part of the Republic, whether for area, population, production or resources. For hundreds of thousands of square miles pierced with railways and cut by canals, Chicago is the intrepot and mart; and from it, depart to the Atlantic coast by day and night, at every hour of both, vessels and trains loaded to their fullest capacity, with the staple products of the northwestern world.

Nor is this all. Besides commanding the trade of the interior by its numerous lines of railways, and its water communications by canal with the Illinois River, it is at the head of lake navigation, and has access to the ocean by natural and artificial outlets for vessels that safely cross the Atlantic. In 1836 a few schooners supplied this region goods from a port on Lake Erie; now, seven side-wheel steamers, some of them more than 1,000 tons in capacity, sixty-five propellers of 36,500 tons, seventy-six barks of 34,978 tons, fifty-two brigs of 17,629 tons, and five hundred and forty-nine schooners with a total burthen of 150,362 tons, are engaged in the trade of Chicago, and find constant employment during the season of navigation. Certainly no port in the world, only twenty-five years old can exhibit any such results; so far from this indeed, not many of the oldest American or European ports can now compete with her. While some great foreign towns, centuries old and traditionally commercial, have their full share of the trade of the world, none but Chicago, more than a thousand miles from the sea, can produce such a marine list, or such fleets, the growth of less than one generation.

Certainly, whatever was the chief design of Providence in leaving those lake oceans full and overflowing in the heart of North America, the American people have not been slow in recognizing the advantage, and accepting the responsibility which has attached to the gift. These noble waters, Superior, Michigan, Huron, Erie and Ontario, while exercising a vast climatic influence, and rendering another Siberia impossible in this continent within the ordinary range of animal existence, have offered the cheapest and easiest transit for documents to human industry and enterprise. We too have our Mediterranean. The area of these lakes in square miles, is nearly if not quite equal to that of the former sea, if we include the Georgian bay in our computation; while the whole extent of coast, if we take in the St. Lawrence, is far greater. The shore line of the lakes is estimated at 5,240 miles. If we cast our eyes over the map of the Mediterranean, we are equally surprised to perceive, whether from the difference of institutions, governments or peoples, that notwithstanding the antiquity of its advantages, so to speak, there is but one port which is as flourishing as Chicago, and none which has risen so rapidly or is likely to advance so far.

Marseilles is the third city in France, ranking next to Paris and Lyons. According to the most recent accounts its population is even now, but about thirty thousand more than that of Chicago, if even that; though Marseilles existed six hundred years before the Christian era, and was a free commercial city in the year 1848. The tonnage of French vessels now engaged in its foreign trade, appears from our latest Consular returns to be but 180,000 tons, while that of Chicago as we have already stated, amounts to 355,000. So too of Genoa, the proud, the great port of Italy. This city, old and beautifully picturesque though it be, has not as many inhabitants as Chicago, and no such commercial activity. The operations of a single hour in the latter, would, in Genoa, appear like an insurrection. And so we might proceed to contrast every other city on the shores of the Mediterranean, all old and flourishing, perhaps, in the European sense, but none of them resembling this busy, growing, flourishing and commanding city of Chicago. No Spanish, French, Italian or Austrian ports present any such picture of progress and prosperity. The contrast shows the difference between a free or a subjected people.

The prosperity of its inhabitants has proceeded step by step with that of the city, and no where can be found more of the comforts and elegances of life, no where a greater liberality of bestowment for any good and patriotic purpose.

The great movement with which Chicago has lately connected herself, under the pressure upon her of the productions of the West, rapidly increasing beyond all calculation, is that of a ship canal, by which vessels may pass from the Mississippi into Lake Michigan, and from Lake Erie into the Hudson. The subject has been most ably and earnestly pressed upon Congress, our own New York Chamber of Commerce and State Legislature, and will be the particular subject for consideration at a great convention to be held in Chicago the 2nd of June. To that body we shall look for a careful, accurate and scientific report on the subject.

But it is sufficient for us at this time to look at Chicago as she is, with interminable lines of railway, which reach to the Gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic with a uniform guage, radiating in all directions over our fertile Western plains and prairies, and which, after cutting through rocks sparkling with gold and silver, are to terminate only on the shores of the Pacific. It is sufficient to consider that she is the mistress and at the head of navigation of the largest inland seas on this continent, and that her sails whiten and her screws toss into foam the purest and most beautiful of waters. With a vast domestic and increasing colonial trade, likely to be facilitated by the enlargement of the present canals of Canada, or the construction of new ones by natural routes such as the earliest missionaries discovered, there seems to be no limitation to her extension or prosperity. Chicago, therefore, may be set up as a standard American city, for the admiration of the World. Her rise and progress are subjects worthy the study of those persons abroad who would discredit republican institutions, because they have been endangered by traitors. There will be many more such cities as Chicago, before this Government has fulfilled its great mission. There is no other spot on the Globe where such phenomena can occur, or where there is any more the lamp of Aladdin to work its wondrous changes. Not in Great Britain, not in France, not in Italy, not in Germany, there may be on the Russian Pacific coast nowhere (with this possible exception) but in this country, is there any place to build up such cities. In none of these countries could the site for any such cities as Chicago be found; yet we contemplate many more such, like Cincinnati, St. Louis, Buffalo, Cleveland, all of Western origin, and with which our wilderness will one day be studded.

The increase of our cities in number and population is precisely in accordance with the spirit of our institutions, and will tend to preserve our liberties. We owe to them already in the present contest, the first prompt contributions of men and money to sustain the Government suddenly and traitorously assailed, the continued and persistent support of it under all its difficulties, the munificent subscriptions to the National funds, and the inspiriting resolve whether in victory or repulse, that the Union must and shall be preserved. As has been remarked by a great modern historian, the rise of cities is the growth of republicanism; and what is left of representation and freedom in Europe is to be sought in those commercial towns which, like the Hanse, have survived all dynasties and still assert their rights. In the language of another, it is certain whenever a breach has occurred between the governments of Europe and the people, originating among the intelligent classes, in cities it has invariably ended in the triumph of the latter. They unquestionably develop and strengthen the democratic principle for various obvious reasons. And in this view of the subject, if we had no other, we feel an intense pleasure in noticing the progress and prosperity of an American city like Chicago, which is a monument of American enterprise, conceived and executed in a spirit that cannot die. A people capable of erecting such cities, may be considered as giving the most conclusive evidence in the world, that they are able to preserve their nationality against all assaults, foreign and domestic, and until the rebellion is crushed, and the Union restored, they will never lay down their arms; never, never, never!

Capture and Recapture of United States Cavalry.

On Friday night, a company of United States cavalry was surprised and captured at Charlestown, Jefferson county, Virginia, Major General Schenck, on being informed by telegraph of the disaster, immediately ordered Gen. Milroy to send out a force to intercept and attack the rebels. On the night of the same day, Major General Milroy telegraphed as follows:

WINCHESTER, May 16—11:30 p. m.

To Major General Schenck:

The Federal cavalry captured at Charlestown were recaptured by a detachment of the Virginia and 13th Pennsylvania cavalry, under Capt. Ott, this afternoon, at Piedmont station, in Fauquier county. We also captured forty rebels and a corresponding number of horses. Two rebels were killed. I regret to add that we lost Captain Ott and one sergeant. Our cavalry recaptured one Federal Lieutenant and fifty privates and their horses. Major Adams, of the 1st New York cavalry, who arrived after the recapture, is still in pursuit of the rebels. The Virginia and Pennsylvania cavalry, who made the capture, were sent out by me yesterday. R. H. MILROY.

A telegram subsequently received, from General Kelly, dated Grafton, Virginia, May 17th, says:

A company of militia, of Barbour county, have just come in with seventeen of Imboden's men, captured in the county, who had straggled behind the retreating column to steal horses, &c.

B. F. KELLY, Brigadier General.

General Butterfield.

[From the Philadelphia Inquirer.]

The New York *Herald* has labored since the fight at Chancellorsville, to impair the confidence of the army of the Potomac in its leader, and to sow dissensions among its Generals. To accomplish this, it flings charges against officers whose skill and bravery have been tested in a dozen fiery ordeals. Take, for instance, the case of Major General Butterfield, whom the *Herald* falsely charges with staying out of the late fight from motives of his own. The truth of the matter is, that he remained at headquarters under the written orders of General Hooker. During the fight on Sunday, our correspondent saw a dispatch from General Butterfield to General Hooker, begging to be permitted to leave the post assigned him, that he might move to the front and share the fortunes and fate of the army on the actual field of conflict. General Butterfield's record at Hanover Court House, Gaines' Mill, Malvern, Groveton and Fredericksburg, should have protected him from such an assault. It is surely time that this "fire in the rear" upon brave men in the field, should be frowned down by public opinion.

Miscellaneous.

HOMŒOPATHY. I. S. P. LORD, M. D., At Office, 12 Clark street, from 2 to 4 P. M. Residence Union Park House, West Madison st. P. O. Box 632.

RARE OPPORTUNITIES. "FOR A NON RESIDENT." I Can Dispose of the Following Property:
FIRST—$1,500 will buy House No 540 Wabash avenue, with lease of ground [illegible]
SECOND—$100 will buy one of HERRING'S No. 1 SAFES, Combination Lock. [illegible]
THIRD—$125 will buy a fine, gentle FAMILY HORSE [illegible]
FOURTH—I can Loan $3,000 00 for one, two or three years [illegible]
WM. W. STEWART, Agent and Attorney, West Branch P. O.

TO MACHINISTS AND PATENT AGENTS.—HADLEY'S PATENT [illegible]

OFFICE MILITARY COMMANDER, CHICAGO, ILL., May 21, 1863. [illegible]

THE HON. F. A. EASTMAN will, at the request of the Chicago Working Mens' [illegible]

LAKE VIEW WATER CURE. [illegible] DR. J. B. GULLY.

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE. Madison street, between State and Dearborn. CHANGE OF TIME. Doors open at 7½ o'clock; Curtain rises at 8 o'clock. SIXTH week of the engagement of the popular young tragedian, J. WILKES BOOTH, Who has been received nightly with LARGE AND FASHIONABLE AUDIENCES. He will appear this evening as CHARLES DE MOOR. SATURDAY EVENING, May 23d, will be presented Schiller's Tragedy of the ROBBERS. Charles De Moor .... J. WILKES BOOTH. To conclude with FOUNDED ON FACTS.

BRYAN HALL. Friday and Saturday Evenings, May 22d and 23d, And also on Saturday Afternoon, May 23d, at 3 o'clock, for the accommodation of the children of the public schools, BROWNE, GRACE & CO.'S wonderful, magnificent and gigantic STEREOSCOPIC GEM OF ART! [illegible] GEO. W. BROWN, Business Manager.

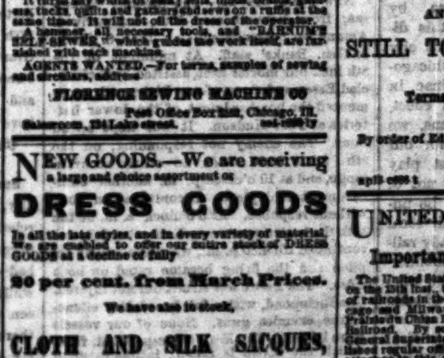
STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL AND FAIR, AT BRYAN HALL, On Saturday Evening, 23d Inst., For the benefit of the North Star Mission. TICKETS .... 25 CENTS. For particulars, see handbills.

OPERETTA OF THE "FLOWER QUEEN," AND PARTY AT BRYAN HALL, On Monday Evening, June 1st. [illegible]

ARLINGTON, LEON AND DONNIKER'S MINSTRELS. Opera House, Randolph street. MONDAY EVENING, May 18th, and every evening during the week. First week of the New Stars, HENRIE MEVILLE, the great Tenor; and HENRY STUART, the Champion Clog Dancer. [illegible] R. W. DINGESS, Agent.

Sewing Machines.

[illegible] GEORGE R. CHITTENDEN, General Agent [illegible] 126 Lake street, Chicago.



The Florence Sewing Machine MAKES FOUR DIFFERENT STITCHES, The Lock, Knot, Double Lock & Double Knot, [illegible] FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO. Salesroom, 124 Lake street.

NEW GOODS.—We are receiving a large and choice assortment of DRESS GOODS [illegible] 20 per cent. from March Prices. We have also in stock, CLOTH AND SILK SACQUES, AND MANTLES, And Materials for the Same, In great variety. We are selling SHIRTINGS, SHEETINGS, LINEN DAMASKS, QUILTS, PRINTS, GINGHAMS, &c., &c., Also at a GREAT DECLINE IN PRICES. 153 & 155 LAKE STREET. W. R. WOOD.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.—All Freight going South of Cairo, must be accompanied with duplicate invoices. [illegible] ABLE & CO., Transfer Agents Illinois Central R. R., Cairo.

J. & J. COLMAN'S CELEBRATED LONDON MUSTARD, CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S PICKLES AND SAUCES, COX'S SPARKLING GELATINE, [illegible]

GRAVES & IRVINE, 78 Lake street, call the attention of the Ladies to their new arrivals of Parasols and Sun-Umbrellas, BACK AND SIDE COMBS, In Jet, Steel and Gilt, COLLARETTE TIES, FANS, VEILS, &c. [illegible] 78 LAKE STREET.

NIGHT SCAVENGER.—Charles [illegible]

STUDY YOUR HEALTH AND SAVE YOUR MONEY [illegible]

Auction Sales.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, General Auctioneers. Furniture, Piano, Carpets, WALL PAPER, &c., AT AUCTION. [illegible] Parlor, Dining Room, Chamber, And Kitchen Furniture, Carpets, Mirrors, &c., &c. [illegible]

BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION—By S. NICKERSON, [illegible]

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING AT AUCTION—By S. NICKERSON, [illegible]

GILBERT & SAMPSON, 46 & 48 DEARBORN STREET. 100 Crates Crockery And a full assortment of GLASSWARE, AT AUCTION. [illegible]

GREAT SALE OF Chicago City Property AT AUCTION. The undersigned will offer for sale at Auction in the CITY OF CHICAGO, on Thursday, the 4th day of June, 1863, At 10 o'clock A. M. Some eighteen hundred Lots in the ORIGINAL TOWN, AND IN Wright's, Elston's and Sheffield's Addition to Chicago, [illegible] MAHLON D. OGDEN, Trustee of Chicago Land Co.

AUCTION SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES, AT WHOLESALE, BY Gore, Willson & Co. 54 LAKE STREET, Every Tuesday and Thursday, AT 9½ A. M., PROMPT, And at private sale throughout the week. [illegible] LARGER, BETTER SELECTED, AND OFFERED AT LOWER PRICES Than by any other House. Our stock being consigned to us by MANUFACTURERS, To whom we make advances, GIVES US UNUSUAL FACILITIES [illegible] MANUFACTURERS' ACCOUNT. GORE, WILLSON & CO.

BY E. & W. MORGAN. Government Sale OF CONDEMNED AND CAPTURED HORSES AND BROOD MARES, ETC. Will be continued daily until further notice, AT MORGAN'S ST. LOUIS STOCK YARD, Corner of Fifth and Carr Streets. COMMENCING EACH MORNING AT 9 O'CLOCK. AN IMMENSE NUMBER STILL TO BE DISPOSED OF. Terms—TREASURY NOTES. By order of Edmund Wuerpel, Captain and A. Q. M. E. & W. MORGAN, Government Auctioneers.

UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY. Important Notice to the Public. [illegible]

GRAVES & IRVINE, 78 Lake street, have received a fresh supply of Gingham and Silk Sun Umbrellas, GRENADINE VEILS, RUFFLED AND EMBROIDERED COLLARS, BRAIDS, LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, CORSETS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, MITTS, Dress Buttons, Ornaments, Quilled Ribbons, &c. 78 LAKE STREET.

MONEY, MONEY.—One dollar [illegible]

WOOL TWINE.—I am [illegible]

BUTTER, BUTTER, BUTTER. [illegible]

THE FAMILY WANT. Whitney's Excelsior Clothes Wringer [illegible]

REMOVAL.—We have [illegible] FOREMAN BROTHERS [illegible]

50 TONS TOBACCO.—[illegible]

BROOM CORN SEED.—[illegible]

Special Notices.

IODINE WATER. [illegible] DR. H. ANDERS & CO., Physicians and Chemists, 428 Broadway, N. Y. BLISS & SHARP, 144 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

DR. JAMES, (formerly of New York) [illegible] CASES REQUIRE SKILLFUL TREATMENT. [illegible] CONSULTATIONS INVIOLABLE.

DR. HILLIARD—Long and favorably known in the Northwest, [illegible]

DIPTHERIA! DIPTHERIA!! [illegible]

B. SEELEY'S TRUSS ESTABLISHMENT, 136 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill. [illegible]

CATARRH! CATARRH! DR. SEELYE'S LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY. [illegible]

THROAT AND LUNG DISEASES.—[illegible]

DRUNKENNESS CURED.—[illegible]

QUERY.—Why is it that CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE is the best IN THE WORLD? [illegible]

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. The best in the world. WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR'S [illegible] GREY, RED, OR RUSTY HAIR [illegible]

SPRING AND SUMMER [illegible] the Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters. [illegible]

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!! MOTHERS!!! Don't fail to procure MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING. [illegible]

Insurance.

MILLER & WILLMARTH, FIRE, MARINE AND LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS, Office, No. 150 South Water St., COLE'S BUILDING, CHICAGO, ILL. H. B. WILLMARTH.
HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW YORK.
PROVIDENCE WASHINGTON INS. CO., Of Providence, R. I., Chartered 1799.
ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., OF NEW YORK.
CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE CO., OF NEW YORK.
GERMANIA FIRE INSURANCE CO., OF NEW YORK.
ADRIATIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., OF NEW YORK.
HAMPDEN FIRE INSURANCE CO., OF SPRINGFIELD MASS.
MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., OF NEW YORK.
No Charge for Stamps on Policies.

INSURANCE. FIRE AND MARINE. THE CORN EXCHANGE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW YORK. Cash Capital and Surplus, $500,000. [illegible] S. P. CARTER, Agent, No. 8 Board Trade Buildings, South Water Street, Chicago, Ill.

Business Cards.

WALKER & THOMAS, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW, [illegible]
GOODRICH & LAWSON, [illegible]
DRS. E. A. BOGUE AND C. F. IVES, DENTISTS, [illegible]
BUTLER, BALL & CO. [illegible]
ON CONSIGNMENT.—1500 lbs. [illegible]

Banking.

A. S. PEABODY, Bankers, [illegible]
J. W. DREXEL [illegible]
BANK OF [illegible]
THE MERCHANTS [illegible]

Auction Sales.

[illegible]

AT AUCTION.

[illegible]

Dining Room, Chamber, and Kitchen Furniture, [illegible]

GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

[illegible] BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION [illegible]

[illegible] GOODS AND CLOTHING [illegible]

GILBERT & SAMPSON, 56 & 58 DEARBORN STREET.

[illegible] 50 Crates Crockery and a full assortment of GLASSWARE, AT AUCTION.

[illegible]

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THE FAMILY WANT. [illegible]

REMOVAL.—We have removed [illegible]

50 TONS TOBACCO.—Of reliable [illegible]

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BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. The best in the world. WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR'S [illegible] GREY, RED, OR RUSTY HAIR [illegible]

SPRING AND SUMMER [illegible] Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters. [illegible]

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Business Cards.

[illegible] & THOMAS, [illegible] AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW, [illegible]

GOODRICH & LAWSON, [illegible]

[illegible] A. BOGUE AND [illegible]

[illegible] BALL & CO. [illegible]

[illegible] TRUSSING, [illegible]

Banking and Exchange.

A. S. PEABODY & CO., Bankers and Brokers, NO. 3 WALL ST., NEW YORK. AUGUSTUS S. PEABODY, THOMAS L. KNAPP, (Late Cashier with J. T. Van Vleck.) Stocks and Bonds of All Kinds Bought and Sold on Commission. [illegible] A. S. PEABODY & CO.

J. W. DREXEL & CO., 42 CLARK STREET, CHICAGO, Receive Deposits, Make Advances upon Produce in Store and Shipments, and transact General Banking Business. MEAD, DREXEL & CO., New York. DREXEL & CO., Philadelphia.

BANK OF AMERICA.—Public Notice is hereby given, that all Bills or Circulating Notes of the "BANK OF AMERICA," [illegible] GEORGE SMITH, President. E. W. WILLARD, Cashier.

BANKING OFFICE OF J. A. ELLIS & CO. CHICAGO, March 3, 1863. The undersigned having purchased the stock of the Trader's Bank of Chicago, and succeeded to its business, have opened an office in this city, on the Northwest corner of Lake and Clark streets, for the purpose of doing a General Banking and Exchange Business. We will pay particular attention to the purchase and sale of Exchange, Coin and Treasury Notes, and will be pleased to act as correspondents or agents for country banks and bankers. We will also keep for sale United States Revenue Stamps, on which we allow a discount of four per cent. when ordered to amounts of $50 and upwards, and of three per cent. on amounts of $100. E. I. TINKHAM, Cashier. J. A. ELLIS & CO.

THE MERCHANTS, FARMERS AND MECHANICS SAVING'S BANK. 52 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. Also, from 7 P. M. to 8 P. M. Tuesday and Saturday. INCORPORATED IN 1861. Six per cent. Interest paid on Savings. DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS. President—S. H. FLEETWOOD. Vice-Pres't—E. C. SHERMAN. Counsel—WM. C. GOUDY. Vice-Pres't—F. H. WESTFALL. Cashier—SYDNEY MYERS. [illegible]

MERCHANTS', FARMERS' & MECHANICS' SAVINGS BANK. This Bank will loan money upon Real Estate, in sums and upon time to suit. SYDNEY MYERS, Cashier.

W. F. COOLBAUGH & CO., BANKERS, CHICAGO. Deposits received. Prompt attention given to the making of Collections. [illegible] COOLBAUGH & BROOKS, Burlington, Iowa.

Medicinal.

WOLFE'S AROMATIC SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS. A universal curative in CONSUMPTION, removing the cough, &c. Recommended by the Medical Faculty as a Catholicon in the removal of DYSPEPSIA, in all its forms. [illegible] ADOLPHO WOLFE, 22 Beaver street, New York. [illegible] J. H. REED & CO., Agents, 144 Lake street, Chicago.

Army Sutlers and the Public.

[illegible]

★ ★ ★

DR. SWEET'S Infallible Liniment, THE GREAT EXTERNAL REMEDY, FOR RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, LUMBAGO, STIFF NECK AND JOINTS, SPRAINS, BRUISES, CUTS AND WOUNDS, PILES, HEADACHE, AND ALL RHEUMATIC AND NERVOUS DISORDERS.

[illegible]

Every Horse Owner

[illegible]

CAUTION.

To avoid imposition, observe the Signature and Likeness of Dr. Stephen Sweet on every label, and also "Stephen Sweet's Infallible Liniment" blown in the glass of each bottle, without which none are genuine. RICHARDSON & CO., Sole Proprietors, Norwich, Ct. For sale by LORD & SMITH, General Western Agents, 23 Lake street, Chicago, and by dealers everywhere.

Legal Notices.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE IN ADMIRALTY. [illegible] D. L. PHILLIPS, U. S. Marshal. Springfield, Ills., May 11, 1863.

Removal.

REMOVAL. CHARLES COMSTOCK, [illegible]

SARATOGA EMPIRE SPRING WATER DEPOT, REMOVED TO 130 SOUTH WATER STREET. Chicago, May 1st, 1863.

CHICAGO WATER WORKS. Semi-annual Water Tax due May 1st, 1863. [illegible]

NOTICE.—Madame Andrews, [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1863.

The Atlantic Magazine for June.

The *Atlantic Monthly* for June is a very interesting number, and contains some well written papers. We miss, however, the fine, genial essays, the articles so full of thought, and decorated with such fine imaginings, the critical and biographical papers, which have given so high a tone to this magazine, and stamped it with such indubitable marks of genius. The present number, in its relation to so many of the preceding ones, is as a good, plain dinner, to a costly banquet. We do not by any means mean to find fault with the dinner, however, nor with the arrangements and presentation of it. It is far better, as viands, than anything to be found elsewhere upon the tables of literary caterers—its contemporaries; and there is one poem in it, which it would be good to sing like a grace, both before and after the meat. It is called "Violet Planting," and it is wonderous what an odor there is in it, and how it enhances the solid nutrition on the table.

Such a piece of marvellous melody has not found its way into these pages for a long time. It sings and smells of violets, and what God must have thought about when he made violets, and every line is full of music, tenderness, pathos, and the passion of immortal love, sorrowing, believing, hoping, over a great and brave heart, quenched in its mortalities, and lying dumb in its far off grave on the shores of Italy:

> Wake, violets, wake!
> Open your blue eyes wide!
> Watch faithfully his lonely pillow here;
> Let no rude foot-fall break
> Your slender stems, nor crush your leaves aside;
> See that no harm comes near
> The dust to me so dear
> O violets, hear!
> The clouds hang low and heavy with warm rain,—
> And when I come again,
> Lo, with your b'osoms his loved grave shall be
> Blue as the marvellous sea
> Laving the borders of his Italy!

"Spring at the Capital" is another beautiful poem, in which the calm and beauty of nature are finely contrasted with the carnage and the roar of battle:

> Oh, crocuses with rain-wet eyes,
> Oh, tender-lipped anemones,
> What do you know of agonies, of death,
> and blood-won victories?
> For nature does not recognize
> This strife that rends the earth and skies,
> No war dreams vex the Winter sleep, of
> clover heads and daisy eyes.
> She holds her own way the same,
> Though navies sink, or cities flame:
> A snow drop is a snow drop still,
> despite the nations joy or shame.
> When blood her grassy altar wets,
> She sends the pitying violets,
> To heal the outrage with their bloom,
> and cover it with soft regrets.

If we mistake not, these be good poesies, and we wish we could say the same of a metrical piece called "Light and Dark;" but it has no inspiration in it, is as hard and savage as unhewn granite, and reads as if it had been written after a supper of roast pork—than which, Charles Lamb notwithstanding, there is nothing in the category of the shambles more pestilent to good moods, and the creations of the fancy.

The number opens with an excellent, common sense article on "Weak Lungs, and how to make them strong;" which is sure to find many appreciative readers in a country where there are so many weak lungs. The writer combats with energy and ability the old, and even now popular notion, that persons afflicted with this disease, which is the beginning of consumption, should be shut up in close rooms, take little or no exercise, except in warm sunny days, and sleep o'nights in a room closely barricaded against what is called the "chill, damp night air."

He proclaims all these things rubbish—fosterers of the disease, and by no means helpers of it; advises and insists upon good eating and drinking, plenty of exercise in all weathers—taking care, only, that the patient is well clad—and sleeping not only with the windows open, but even on pine branches, in tents and in the open air. He points to the little birds; how they tuck their heads under their wings, going "tastefully to rest," as Carlyle says, on the boughs of the trees, yet waking at sunrise, so healthy and well that they can't help singing a song to God in thankfulness of their full, religious hearts! And he claims that a bird's lungs are as delicate as a lady's, and yet no physician, to his or our knowledge, was ever called in to attend any case of aviary phthisis in the hospitals of nature. He will have it also, that consumption is not a local disease, but a disease of the system, showing itself in the lungs, and makes some striking illustrations of his theory—which he says is no hing but a fact as demonstrable as the existence of New York or Boston.

He concludes his interesting and useful, as well as instructive disquisition, by giving us a series of diagrams designed to show how, and by what kind of gymnastic exercises, one may strengthen the walls and muscles of the chest, and make ample room for the free play of the lungs.

"Paul Blecker" is continued in this number and promises well, so far; but, what will prove most attractive to New England people, and more, or less so, to Americans generally, is the capital historic paper entitled "The Hancock House and its Founder." We know the old house well, European in its fashion, and venerable in its appearance; and often have we lingered over it, and the memories connected with it, whilst doing our constitution walk on the pride of Boston—although not exactly in the sense of trampling on it—the Boston Common! The reader will find here a full account of the House and the Builder of the House, and will get much entertainment and instructions also, it may be, out of the sixteen pages devoted to it.

The other articles are "Why Thomas was discharged," "Wet Weather Work," a story called "The Member for Foxden," a very admirable music piece called "Camilles' Concert;" more, and luckily the last, "Horrors of San Domingo," and a geologicel paper on "Mountains and their Origin," well enough done by Master Agassiz.

We hope that all who love genuine American literature in the West, will support this Magazine.

GRIERSON'S RAID.

Rebel Accounts of that Affair and Other Matters.

[From the Augusta (Ga.) Constitutionalist, May 8.]

From the batch of Mississippi papers that have recently come to hand, we gather the following additional particulars of the raid into that State:

The squad of Federals that penetrated the southern part of Mississippi was under command of Col. Grierson of Illinois, who has already acquired considerable reputation as a dashing leader in West Tennessee. The cavalry was guided to Newton by a man named Harmound, who was raised in that vicinity. He is now in custody. The men were well mounted, having abandoned all their broken-down horses and seized fresh ones as they were found on the route. They were unincumbered by artillery or baggage, and admirably fitted out for a flying expedition, such as they appeared to be on.

Their boldness and impudence in some cases were remarkable. A couple of their scouts were sent into Hazlehurst an hour or two before their raid upon that place, who walked boldly into the telegraph office and penned a dispatch to Jackson, stating that the Yankee raiders had turned to the northeast. Their true character, however, being recognized, there was some talk of arresting them, when they—the Yankees—drew their pistols, defied the officers and men of the town, mounted their horses and rejoined their comrades, then within two or three miles of the place. After which the whole force entered the town in squads of fifty and a hundred—several hours interval between the van and rear guard—as leisurely and with as much nonchalance as our country people would ride into town on a gala day.

The damage to the Southern Railroad extends over a distance of four and a half miles, commencing a mile west of Newton, running east. The bridges, each about one hundred and fifty feet long, seven culverts and one cattle gap, constitute the track injury done. Twenty freight cars were burned at Newton, and the depot building and two commissary buildings. The telegraph wire was taken down for five miles and cut in pieces.

The people throughout Mississippi are now rapidly organizing cavalry and guerilla companies.

A highly respectable and intelligent gentleman who has arrived in Jackson from Memphis states that it was reported and believed there when he left that a Federal force of [illegible] men had reached Pittsburg Landing on the Tennessee River. This has, we believe, been corroborated by intelligence received from Corinth.

A Vicksburg letter to the *Appeal* says that the cause of the ineffectual firing of our batteries when the enemy's gunboats passed down two weeks ago, was the defective fire tubes furnished by the ordnance department. One of the officers stated that he had used thirty-eight, and only fired fourteen shots; another, that he used about sixty for the same number.

One of the Federal Generals, named Smith, who was with the late Federal raiding expedition, says that it was the intention of the Federal commanders in the West to concentrate all their forces [illegible] from which point they would move [illegible] upon Mobile. By this movement he expects [illegible] possession of Vicksburg without bloodshed. This information may [illegible]

[illegible] Woodville, Miss., which is reported to be [illegible] strengthened or advancing Yankee forces from above and below, is in Wilkinson county, fifteen miles east of the Mississippi River and thirty-five miles south of Natchez. It has a railroad connection with St. Francisville, on the Mississippi River, about thirty miles south of it. There is a cot on factory at Woodville, and it is a considerable and prosperous inland town.

The Federals in various sections in Mississippi in their possession, have desecrated private graveyards, opened the graves, and scattered the remains of the dead. They assert that they are in search of hidden treasure. Can a parallel for such conduct be found in the annals of history of any nation that claims to be civilized?

The Federals are now trying to get into the Yazoo by a new route. They are now said to be clearing their way through Hushpuckana Bayou into Big Sunflower, and will try to come on down the latter stream and enter the Yazoo about fifty miles below Yazoo City. The Hushpuckana is an affluent of Big Sunflower, and is fed partially by the Mississippi at Sunflower Landing, near Napoleon.

Advices from Fort Pemberton announce that the Yankees are still lying three or four miles out of range of our guns. The fleet at present is composed of forty transports and seven gunboats. Eight of our ship carpenters who were felling timber on Cold Water, were captured the other day by the Yankees and taken to the fleet. They had only recently come from Savannah. General Loring is taking advantage of the idleness of the Yankees, and in a very short time it will be utterly impossible for any force that may be thrown down to prove successful in removing the rebel batteries and obstructions.

ANOTHER PRIZE FIGHT.

Orem and Geoghegan the Contestants—Nineteen Rounds Fought in Twenty-three Minutes—A Forced Decision in Favor of Geoghegan.

[From the N. Y. Times, 20th.]

At an early hour yesterday, a fight between J. Con Orem, of Colorado renown, and Owen Geoghegan of this City, took place at South Amboy, in Middlesex County, N. J. A large party left the city Monday night in the Keyport boat to witness the encounter, also many persons took private conveyances for the same object. The steam-tug *John Tracy* was chartered by a certain number of individuals, and at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, left Jersey City, and proceeded toward the fighting ground, reaching it at about 6 o'clock a. m. The boat, however, struck the bar, where she was held fast, and in order to reach land, the passengers were obliged to take to a small boat—the only one on board—which made several trips back and forth. The people in the vicinity of the spot where the ring was pitched were greatly incensed at the proceedings, and notified the sheriff of the county, who endeavored to prevent the anticipated fight, but failed in consequence of not having a sufficient number of men to aid him. The ring was pitched at about sunrise, and was considered one of the firmest that has been put up since the recent fighting season commenced. All the available points for seeing what transpired within the ring were monopolized by the Geoghegan party, and the betting, as a general thing was decidedly in that individual's favor. The party assembled, with some few exceptions, seemed determined that Orem should not be the victor, no matter how successful he might be in whipping his antagonist. As the appointed hour for the fight approached, the crowd became very noisy and boisterous, and one rowdy even went so far as to fire a barn which contained a considerable quantity of hay.

Kit Burns and "Paddy" acted as seconds for Orem, Mr. Mulley being his umpire, and Holmes and Donnelley for Geoghegan, Scammel as umpire. Orem weighs 142 pounds, is 27 years of age, and has not much of the pugilistic aspect about him. Geoghegan weighs 138 pounds, is 22 years of age, and is unquestionably plain looking. As the principals were about to proceed to "business," Sheriff Clark stepped out, and notified the crowd of the illegal nature of their work, reading the laws of New Jersey upon the subject. Orem said that he wished to violate no law, and would leave if the rest did so. Geoghegan replied that he came there to fight, and if Orem did not fight in the ring he would lick him on the spot. Orem replied that all he wanted was a fair show. He was without friends, but asked no favors. All the while the crowd, nearly one thousand in number, shouted, "Cut the d—d cur's throat," "Lick the smooth-faced baby," &c. At this time the special boat, with Harry Hill and some other friends, a dozen or so in all, of Orem's arrived, and the fight was ordered to proceed.

Several attempts were made to get newspaper men to act as referees, but without success, and finally a man named Moore was chosen. During all these preliminary proceedings, the crowd continued to jeer at Orem, who acted with all circumspection.

The fighting at last commenced, and continued with the usual amount of blows and knockdowns up to nineteen rounds. Up to this time, however, the result was in favor of Orem. On the last round, Orem struck out, and Geoghegan went down to avoid the blow, the former striking him on the head while falling. Loud cries of "Foul," "Foul," were raised by the seconds and partisans of Geoghegan. They invaded the precincts of the ring, and a scene of confusion ensued which beggars description. Knives, pistols and clubs were drawn and brandished, and a general free fight, and perhaps bloodshed, seemed inevitable. As the blow was not in reality foul, according to the rules of P. R., the referee appeared undetermined how to decide the fight in favor of Geoghegan, when one of the latter's partisans walked across the ring and presented a loaded revolver at his head. Deliberately cocking it he said, "Are you going to decide this blow foul?" Under the pressure, the referee had no alternative but to give the fight to Geoghegan, or take the chance of a bullet through his head. Choosing the least of the two evils, he decided in favor of Geoghegan, amid the cheers of his friends and backers. Geoghegan immediately jumped out of the ring, and was taken away by his friends, who were jubilant over his success. Orem remained in the ring some minutes to dress, and then left in company with his friends, and came on to New York unharmed. The fight being over, the crowd round the ring scattered all through the country, coming up to this city in various ways. The time occupied in fighting the rounds was 23 minutes. While returning to the city, a number of persons, among whom was Harry Hill, Ottignon, Elliott and Finch, were arrested by the police, and taken to the First Precinct Station-house.

ASSESSORS' OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, First District Illinois, Chicago, May 29, 1863. INCOME. [illegible]

MOSQUITO NETTING. 10,000 Pieces of choice for sale in the following colors: PINK, BLUE, YELLOW, GREEN, BLACK, WHITE. By Washburn, Welch & Carr. [illegible]

Miscellaneous.

J. H. REED & CO., IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF DRUGS & CHEMICALS, 146 LAKE ST., CHICAGO. Also, deal largely in PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS, GLASSWARE, Burning Oils, Kerosene, SOAP-MAKER'S STOCK, Manufacturers' Goods, &c., &c., Which we offer at prices favorable to Western Merchants and Manufacturers. J. H. REED, [illegible] H. A. HURLBUT, Chicago.

1863.—DRY GOODS, Staple and Fancy, FOR THE SPRING, HARMON, GALE & CO., (Successors to Harmon, Afton & Gale,) 58 LAKE STREET, Chicago. We offer to the trade a large and well-selected stock of COTTON AND WOOL GOODS, PRINTS, COTTONADES, Yankee Notions, Hoop Skirts, Hosiery AND OTHER GOODS IN OUR LINE. We are now largely in stock and are prepared to offer great inducements to close buyers. We solicit an examination from all wishing to purchase. HARMON, GALE & CO.

YOUNG, BROTHERS & CO. 33 & 35 Lake street, AND 39 WABASH AVENUE, CHICAGO, —AND— 135 MAIN STREET, ST. LOUIS. Have the largest and best assorted stock of CLOTHING, To be found in the West, including a splendid assortment of Spanish Linen Coats AND DUSTERS. Our Manufactory is at 120 Chambers-st., and 50 Warren-st., New York. We will sell our Clothing at the Lowest New York, Philadelphia —AND— BOSTON MANUFACTURER'S PRICES. YOUNG, BROTHERS & CO.

HATS, CAPS AND Straw Goods AT WHOLESALE. E. P. L. BROOM, (SUCCESSOR TO E. R. KELLOGG & CO.) 50 - - LAKE STREET. - - 50 I have now on hand, and am daily receiving, a large and well selected stock of HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS SHAKER HOODS, &c., suitable for the Spring and Summer Trade of '63 Which I offer to the trade, either by the package or dozen, at LESS THAN EASTERN PRICES. Country Merchants, whether purchasing or not, are cordially invited to examine my stock and prices. E. P. L. BROOM, Wholesale Dealer in HATS, CAPS, &c., 50 LAKE ST. CHICAGO

STRYKER & CO'S CLOAKS! PLAIN, BRAIDED AND RICHLY EMBROIDERED. Circulars and Sacques, New and Splendid Styles NOW READY AT STRYKER & CO.'S, No. 141 Lake street. ALSO—JUST RECEIVED, SUMMER, LAMA, and FINE LAMBS WOOL SHAWLS, In Seasonable Colors. DRESS GOODS SUN UMBRELLAS, Parasols and Sun Shades A large stock now in store. Bonnet, Trimming and Belt Ribbons JOUVIN'S & ALEXANDER'S KIDS. A large assortment of HOOP SKIRTS, Prints and Domestic Goods, EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY & GLOVES Just opened, and will be sold at prices as low as can always be found. STRYKER & CO., 141 LAKE STREET.

CHICAGO LEAD AND OIL WORKS, Corner Clinton and Fulton Streets West Side. LEAD PIPE, BILLETS, BAR & SHEET LEAD, LINSEED OIL, Shot, White Lead, Red Lead and Litharge, PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS. [illegible] E. W. BLATCHFORD.

JOHN GRAY, DEALER IN WOODEN WARE, BROOMS, Pails, Brushes, Mats, Twines, Cordage, Tubs, Churns, Cradles, Wagons, Chairs, Baskets, &c. Nos. 15 Fulton and 202 Front Streets, New York.

BUTTER! BUTTER!—I am prepared to fill orders for the GOSHEN BUTTER, FIRKIN, [illegible] NATHANIEL WHITE, [illegible] 95 South Water Street.

500 HLF. CHESTS TEAS.— [illegible]

Miscellaneous.

HATS, CAPS, &c. 25 Lake Street. WEBER, WILLIAMS & FITCH now offer for EARLY SPRING TRADE, by the package or dozen, 5,000 CASES Hats, Caps, Straw Goods, UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS. Palm Leaf Goods, Shaker Hoods, &c. [illegible]

ESTABLISHED 1760 PETER LORILLARD, Snuff and Tobacco Manufacturer, 16 & 18 CHAMBERS ST. (Formerly 42 Chambers street, New York.) Would call the attention of Dealers to the articles of his manufacture, viz: BROWN SNUFF. [illegible] YELLOW SNUFF. [illegible] TOBACCO. [illegible] N. B.—A circular of prices will be sent on application.

GREAT ATTRACTION AND HEAVY REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF FOREIGN DRESS GOODS! WICKS, SMITH & CO., Will offer on Tuesday, the 28th inst., and every day after until closed, their entire stock, including over 200 CASES FROM AUCTION, AND PRIVATE SALE, At 25 per cent less than Original Cost. Also, the leading styles of DOMESTIC GOODS, In full assortment at a moderate advance from Auction rates. WICKS, SMITH & CO., 81 and 83 Franklin street, New York.

SADDLERY HARDWARE. HAYDEN, KAY & CO., 45 & 47 LAKE STREET, Are prepared to show cash buyers of Saddlery Hardware AND CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS, The largest and best assorted stock to be found in the Northwest, embracing SPRINGS AND AXLES, Hubs, Spokes, Felloes, CARRIAGE BODIES AND SEATS, Enameled Cloth, Patent Leather, &c. Also, a large assortment of HORSE COLLARS AND BLANKETS, WHIPS AND LASHES, Skirting, Bridle, Collar and Harness LEATHER. All of which will be offered at prices that will not be undersold. AGENTS FOR Mowry's Springs and Axles, Crocker's Varnishes. DOLE'S PATENT Hub Boxing Machines and Hollow Augers. P. HAYDEN, New York. W. V. KAY, Chicago. F. WILSON, Cincinnati.

FAMILY DYE COLORS.

Black,	Light Green,	Light Drab,
Dark Brown,	Pink,	Yellow,
Snuff Brown,	Purple,	Orange,
Light Brown,	Crimson,	Magenta,
Dark Blue,	Salmon,	Solferino,
Light Blue,	Scarlet,	French Blue,
Dark Green,	Dark Drab,	Royal Purple,
	Violet.	

A SAVING OF 80 PER CENT. For Dyeing Silk, Woolen and Mixed Goods, Shawls, Scarfs, Dresses, Ribbons, Gloves, Bonnets, Hats, Feathers, Kid Gloves, Children's Clothing, and all kinds of Wearing Apparel, with perfect fast colors. Full directions inside each package. Especially for Family Use. Manufactured by HOWE & STEVENS, 260 Broadway, Boston. [illegible] LORD & SMITH, Wholesale Druggists, Chicago, Ill.

TO RENT—New and second-hand PIANOS. A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF PIANOS AND MELODEONS, [illegible] JULIUS BAUER & CO., [illegible] South Clark street.

SUGAR WAREHOUSE, Corner of State and South Water streets. AGENCY OF THREE New York Sugar Refineries, With manufacture 60,000,000 lbs. Raw Sugar a Year, [illegible] AT NEW YORK PRICES, [illegible] "Money Saved is Money Earned." [illegible] TERMS CASH. J. H. DUNHAM.

MILES' CELEBRATED SANO AND OTHER COFFEES. [illegible] Fine Flavor, Healthful and Nutritious Qualities. [illegible] Sold at about Half the Price. [illegible] "MILES' SANO COFFEE." [illegible]

500 BAGS COFFEE.—Rio, Maracaibo and Costa Rica, [illegible]

Commission Merchants.

A. E. KENT & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 42 Pearl street, New York, And 16 South Wells street, Chicago. Cash advances made [illegible]

KUNE & BENSON, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, For the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, Fruit and Provisions. [illegible]

SHERMAN, COOLEY & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, [illegible] G. S. COOLEY, late with Ewing, Briggs & Co.

BATES, STONE & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, [illegible]

ALBERT MORSE & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. [illegible] South Water street, (Allen's Building,) CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. [illegible]

BREITHAUPT & WILSON, Importers and Commission Merchants, 27 Beaver street, New York. Best attention given to Consignments of Domestic Produce.

VAN WAGENEN & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 158 South Water street, Chicago. Cash advances made on consignments to Buffalo, Oswego and New York, with privilege of sale at either place. R. D. VAN WAGENEN, E. H. JORDAN, ROSCOE D. FROSGON.

SAML. HOWE, COMMISSION MERCHANT, 143 South Water-st., Chicago, Ill., [illegible]

WHEELER, LEONARD & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Cor. South Water and Wells streets, In the Iron Building (up-stairs,) Chicago, Ill. Sight Exchange on New York for sale in sums to suit. Advances made on all kinds of Produce in Store, also on Shipments East at best rates. C. T. WHEELER, Chicago. E. W. LEONARD, J. R. LEONARD, Pekin, Ill.

PENISTON & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, LIVERPOOL. [illegible] Cash advances made on consignments of Provisions, Flour, &c., to the above house by HENRY MILWARD, 13 Lasalle street, Chicago.

ABIEL AKIN & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 198 South Water street. Liberal advances made on Flour, Grain and Provisions, to be sold here or by WM. A. BROWN & CO., New York. A. AKIN. J. E. BURLBUT.

LEDUC & GIBBS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, [illegible] J. LEDUC. F. S. GIBBS.

Real Estate.

LANDS IN ILLINOIS FOR SALE.—The [illegible] Illinois Land Company, having resolved to close their affairs, offer on sale 96,000 Acres of Land, Situated in the Counties of Adams, Brown, Calhoun, Fulton, Hancock, Henderson, Knox, McDonough, Mercer, Peoria, Pike, Schuyler and Warren. [illegible] SOUTHWORTH SHAW, [illegible] Boston, or DANIEL LAW, [illegible] Broadway, New York.

SAMUEL A. SARGENT, REAL ESTATE AGENT Room No. 4, Metropolitan Block, CHICAGO, ILL. [illegible]

GREAT SALE OF LOTS AND CONTRACTS, In the City of Chicago. At Auction, June 17th, 1863. [illegible] MAHLON D. OGDEN, Trustee. Chicago, March 14th, 1863.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE. [illegible] IN THE CITY OF DAVENPORT. [illegible] Land Agent, Davenport, Iowa.

To Capitalists.

TO CAPITALISTS AND MILLERS. THE PEARL STEAM FLOURING MILL, IN ALLEGHENY, PA., FOR SALE. [illegible] SITE. [illegible] THE MILL. [illegible] THE STOREHOUSE. [illegible] THE SOURCES OF SUPPLIES. [illegible]

SHEEP.—I have for sale five hundred sheep, [illegible]

ELIGIBLE INVESTMENT.—To [illegible]

Railroad and Steamboat Lines.

FOR SUPERIOR CITY AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS. The new and fast Low Pressure Side Wheel Steamer, SEA BIRD, CAPTAIN DOUGALL, LEAVES MONDAY, MAY 25th, AT 7 O'CLOCK P. M. [illegible] Foot of South Lasalle street.

GRAND TRUNK LINE OF NEW STEAMERS. [illegible] WATER WITCH, CAPTAIN RYDER, [illegible]

PEOPLE'S LINE OF NEW STEAMERS. For Buffalo and all Way Ports, Will leave Dock, foot of North Lasalle st., EVERY EVENING, AT 7 O'CLOCK, (SUNDAY EXCEPTED.) FOR BUFFALO And all Intermediate Ports. These Boats are NEW AND SUPERBLY FINISHED and have all the modern accommodations for Passengers. L. BRADLEY, Ticket Agent, Office No. 1 North Wells st.

TO THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.—To officers and soldiers on furlough or discharged, going to the WEST, NORTHWEST, —OR— Philadelphia, New York and Boston. THE ONLY PLACE TO PROCURE TICKETS Is at the Depot of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co. [illegible] BEWARE OF RUNNERS! [illegible] E. W. EDMONDS, Passenger Agent. G. S. KOONTZ, General Agent.

BUFFALO, CLEVELAND AND 1863 Chicago Line. 1863 For the ensuing season of navigation, the steamers of this line will run in connection, and on alternate days, with those of the Western Transportation Company BETWEEN CHICAGO AND BUFFALO, FORMING A DAILY LINE (Sundays excepted) for the transportation of Freight and Passengers. Running in connection, at Buffalo, with the New York Central Railroad, Spaulding's Express, Union Express; The WESTERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY and Troy and Erie Lines of Canal Boats, on the Erie Canal. At Cleveland, with CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD. [illegible] RICHMOND & HANCOCK, Agts. SHELDON PEASE, Managing Agt. [illegible] A. A. SAMPLE, Passenger Agent.

THE NORTHERN Transportation Company OF OHIO, IS PREPARED TO TRANSPORT PROPERTY BETWEEN BOSTON, ALL POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND, NEW YORK AND THE WEST, WITH PROMPTNESS, CARE AND DISPATCH. [illegible] To Chicago and Intermediate Ports. AGENTS. [illegible] W. J. HOWE, Chicago. Office and dock foot of North Lasalle street.

1863. THE 1863. PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL R. R. 325 Miles Double Track. [illegible] THREE DAILY TRAINS FROM PITTSBURGH TO PHILADELPHIA [illegible] SEVEN DAILY TRAINS FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK. [illegible] FREIGHTS. [illegible] LIVE STOCK. [illegible]

Copartnership.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership [illegible] SAMUEL HOWE, [illegible] Chicago, May 1st, 1863.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE. GEORGE BARRON [illegible] HENRY MILWARD.

ARDESCO OIL CO., Pittsburgh, Pa. MANUFACTURES REFINED CARBON OIL, Benzine, &c. Warehouse, No. 102 South Water st., CHICAGO, ILL. F. E. PORTER, Agent.

THE UNDERSIGNED BEGS TO [illegible]

A CARD.—Any one wanting to [illegible]

JUST RECEIVED.—A fresh supply of FIELD GLASSES. [illegible]

250 HHDS. NEW ORLEANS [illegible]

Proposals.

ARMY SUPPLIES. [illegible]

PROPOSALS FOR MULES.— DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER GEN.'S OFFICE, PITTSBURGH, PA., May 16, 1863. 1,000 MULES. [illegible]

PROPOSALS FOR CORN AND OATS. ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, [illegible] ST. LOUIS, May 16, 1863. [illegible] R. D. CHAPMAN, Capt. and A. Q. M.

RAILROAD IRON FOR SALE. UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROAD OFFICE, [illegible] WASHINGTON, May 13, 1863. [illegible]

PROPOSALS FOR HAY, STRAW AND GRAIN. [illegible] WASHINGTON, D. C., April 18, 1863. [illegible]

Financial.

THE CHICAGO SOUTH BRANCH DOCK COMPANY.—The annual meeting [illegible] A. J. KNISELY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY, New York, May [illegible] HENRY FARNAM, President. FRANCIS H. TOWS, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY. CHICAGO, April 27, 1863. [illegible] JAMES R. YOUNG, Sec'y.

RHODE ISLAND CENTRAL BANK, RHODE ISLAND.—Pursuant to a decree [illegible] RHODE ISLAND CENTRAL BANK. [illegible] JAMES M. CLARKE, Receiver. Providence, R. I., Jan. 17th, 1863.

1000 GALLONS ILLINOIS CLARET, PURE WINE, Two Dollars a Gallon—Fifty Cents a Bottle. Manufactured [illegible] At GALE BROTHERS, Wholesale and Retail Druggists, 22 RANDOLPH STREET.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES. We offer at very low prices, a stock of HOARD & SON'S Celebrated Watertown Engines. [illegible] BEST THAT ARE MANUFACTURED. [illegible] WALWORTH, HUBBARD & CO., [illegible] LAKE STREET.

TWINE & CORDAGE HOUSE. WOOL TWINE, [illegible] BURLAPS, &C. FOUR BUSHEL BURLAP BAGS, AWNINGS [illegible] GILBERT HUBBARD & CO., [illegible]

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY. [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1863.

THE CITY.

UNION CLUB.—The citizens generally, and the members especially, are requested to bear in mind that this is the regular meeting night of the club, when, after the general business it will be addressed by able and eloquent speakers from abroad. Let all that can attend, do so. By order of the Executive Committee.

CLARK MORTON GELT, Secretary.

NOTICE.—The Reception Committee of the Canal Convention, are desirous of procuring, as far as possible, accommodations for the delegates that will attend the Convention, and as they are confident the various Hotels will be inadequate to accommodate all who will be present, the Committee, in order to take the best care of those who will attend, would respectfully request the hotels, boarding houses, and also citizens who are willing to take care of delegates, to report the number they will accommodate to Col. Foster, at the Mercantile Association Rooms, on the corner of Lake and State Streets, at as early a day as possible.

G. W. GAGE, Chairman.

Notice by the Mayor.

The members of the Common Council, and all other officers connected with the administration of the Municipal Government, are respectfully requested to assemble at the Common Council Chamber, on Sunday afternoon, the 24th inst., at half past one o'clock, for the purpose of attending the funeral of the late Hon. George Manierre.

F. C. SHERMAN, Mayor.

CHICAGO, May 23, 1863.

PERSONAL.—The newly appointed consul to Denmark, Geo. P. Hansen, esq., leaves for Copenhagen to-morrow evening. We wish him bon voyage and a safe return to his adopted country.

FIRST ARRIVAL OF CANAL GOODS.—The propeller Free State, Captain Rounds, arrived at this port yesterday with the first cargo of goods from New York by canal, via the Western Transportation Company's Line.

JERSEYMEN ATTENTION.—We are requested to invite the attendance of all Jerseymen residing in this city, at Parlor No. 1, Tremont House, this evening, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of consulting as to the proper reception to be given the New Jersey delegates to the Canal Convention.

A SUGGESTION.—If those whose duty it is would set the fountains at work, in the Court House Square, by letting in the water, the improvements recently made in the Court House yard might prove something else than a total loss. Now the newly laid turf and the trees recently transplanted are dying from drouth.

OPERETTA OF THE FLOWER QUEEN TO BE REPEATED.—At the urgent solicitation of a number of citizens, Mr. Dye has consented to give, for the last time, G. F. Root's celebrated operetta of the Flower Queen, at Bryan Hall, on Monday evening, June 1st, in connection with a grand party, the full particulars of which are set forth in our advertising columns.

PUBLIC FIRE-TEST THIS AFTERNOON.—J. Montgomery has invented a Fire-Proof Solution, which it is claimed renders all wooden buildings painted or covered with it, perfectly anti-combustible. A public test or exhibition will be made this afternoon, (upon a small building saturated with this solution,) at four o'clock, at the foot of Washington street, on the Lake shore.

STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL.—Those who would do good and get good in return, at sight, will not fail to attend the Strawberry Fair and Festival given at Bryan Hall this evening, for the benefit of the North Star Mission Sabbath School. Judging from the number of tickets already sold, it promises to be one of the most successful ever held in this city. The music by the Light Guard Band, is alone worth the price of admission, 25 cents.

R. W. G. L. OF GOOD TEMPLARS.—The ninth annual session of the Right Worthy Grand Lodge, I. O. G. T., will be held in this city next week, commencing on Tuesday at 10 o'clock a. m., and probably continue until Saturday. We are assured that Representatives will be present from the Grand Lodge of Canada, and from all the Grand Lodges in the loyal States. In the State of Illinois alone, the Order numbers over 15,000, and in Canada over 17,000. Among the officers, and delegates elected to this session, we notice the names of David Fairbanks of Boston; Dr. Ferguson, John W. Whinnie and Simeon Merrill, Esqs., of Canada West; Hons. James Black and S. B. Chase, of Penn.; J. A. Spencer, Esq., and John R. Williams, of Ohio; Gen. Granger, of Mich.; and Hon. S. D. Hastings, of Wis.

NATIONAL BANK.—Preliminary steps having been taken for establishing an institution entitled the United States Savings Bank of Chicago, with a capital of $500,000, and the necessary certificate and application in conformity with the provisions of the National Banking Law having been complied with, and the same forwarded to the Comptroller of Currency at Washington, the corporators of said institution and subscribers to the stock do therefore invite all persons residing in Chicago and the Northwest who feel disposed to invest in the stock of this institution, to call on Messrs. Hoyne, Miller & Lewis, Attorneys, and L. E. Alexander, Cashier Mechanics' Savings Bank, No. 8 Clark street, who are authorized to receive further subscriptions of stock, and exhibit the articles of association to those who may desire to see them.

WORTH HAVING.—There is nothing more desirable than to please the eye, if in doing this you can really get something good. In the line of clothing, we know of no better place for a man to spend an hour or so in pleasing his taste with a seasonable suit of good stylish clothing, than at the large establishment of G. T. Belding & Co., 100 and 102 Randolph street. If a customer fails to be suited in clothing, after a thorough examination of Belding's stock, he is either hard to please, or has a peculiar fashion of his own. Their black dress suits are, indeed, splendid in both style and texture; also their business suits, either dark or light colors, with sack coats or frocks, and full flannel suits of all grades. In fact, they can suit almost any one. Even the extreme large man need not say any longer, "We always have to get our clothing made to order." If you are not over fifty inches in the waist measure, be not alarmed. You can get a fine black suit, or business suit, of almost any grade, at Belding's, 100 and 102 Randolph street.

THE CONTESTED ELECTION.—Messrs. T. R. Bryan and Benjamin Carpenter have notified Messrs Sherman and Rose that they contest their right to the offices of Mayor and Commissioner of the Board of Public Works, respectively.

We were in error yesterday in stating that the contest came before the Common Council. Depositions will soon be taken before three Justices of the Peace, one selected by each party, and the third by those two, and when all the evidence is taken, they decide between the contending parties. From their decision an appeal lies to the Circuit Court, whose decision is final.

Although the labor is a great one to canvass so large a vote as was polled in this city at the last election, and while it is, perhaps, to be expected that the incumbents will procrastinate the proceedings as much as may be in their power, yet the loyal citizens of the city, at whose instance, and, to some extent, under whose direction, this contest has been entered upon, may expect that within a few months the seats will be filled by Messrs. Bryan and Carpenter, who received, beyond all doubt, a large majority of the legal votes cast.

THE CHICAGO SABBATH SCHOOL UNION.—The anniversary of the Chicago Sabbath School Union will occur on Sabbath and Monday, May 24th and 25th. On the Sabbath, sermons will be preached in the various Churches upon subjects pertaining to the Sabbath School work.

On Monday there will be an annual Conference of Sabbath School Teachers and friends of Schools, in the 1st Baptist Church, corner of La Salle and Washington streets. In the morning a Sabbath School prayer meeting will be held, for one hour, in the lecture Room, commencing at 8 1-2 o'clock. The afternoon session will be held in the audience room of the Church, commencing at 2 o'clock. The exercises will be, the relation of marked incidents in Sabbath School experience, showing the [illegible] of the work, and the [illegible].

The evening session will begin at a quarter before 8 o'clock. The order of Exercises [illegible]

DEATH OF HON. GEO. MANIERRE.

As we briefly announced in our issue of yesterday morning, Judge Manierre is dead. With the character of his illness and the fatality, the public are familiar, as detailed in the newspapers from day to day, to satisfy anxious readers and friends. He died at twenty-two minutes to twelve on Thursday night, calmly, peacefully and quietly, and in his death a man has passed from our midst whose place will not easily be filled, whose mantle any one of us should be proud to wear.

Judge Manierre was born in New London, Conn., in 1819. He entered upon the realities of life without the aid of a classical or even collegiate education, with only his own strong sense, honest ambition, untiring industry, and spotless honor and morality. In very early life he was engaged as an apprentice in some mechanical pursuit, and subsequently, as a mere boy, entered a Broadway broker's office, but for one possessed of his fine sense of honor and generous instincts, a broker's office was no place, and a short time after, he went into the law office of Hon. John Brinkerhoff, where he was a fellow student of Thomas Hoyne, esq., of this city. He had at last found the profession which he was suited for, and which he was destined to adorn. *Quidquid tetigit, ornavit.*

In 1835 he came to Chicago, a lad of sixteen, to make his fame and fortune. He accompanied hither, the family of his brother-in-law, Geo. W. Snow, esq., of this city, and immediately entered Grant & Peyton's law office, with whom he remained until the dissolution of the firm. While pursuing his law studies he earned his support by performing the duties of clerk in some of the public offices of what was then a village. After the dissolution of the above firm, he entered the office of Hon. J. Young Scammon. In 1840 he was admitted to the bar, and for some time acted as Deputy Clerk of the County Circuit Court, under an appointment from Judge Pierson. Upon his admission he associated himself with Geo. W. Meeker, a friend of his boyhood, with whom he remained until the death of Judge Meeker made a sad dissolution of the partnership. In 1842 he was elected City Attorney, a position which he held for three years with great credit. During the last year of his term he revised the Charter and Ordinances, under the direction of the Common Council. In that year he was elected School Commissioner, in which office he exhibited the utmost zeal and ability for the increase of the sacred funds for education. In 1846, he was elected Alderman from the First Ward, in which capacity he labored most faithfully for the interests of his constituents, and proved himself a public servant of rare ability and faithfulness, jealous of the weal of his own ward and of the whole city.

In 1849, when Hon. H. T. Dickey was elected Judge of the Circuit Court, he appointed him Special Master in Chancery of the court, a position for which he was most eminently and admirably endowed. In 1855 he was elected Judge of the Circuit Court, embracing Cook and Lake counties, succeeding B. S. Morris. During his long term of six years, his judicial career was closely scanned by the bar and the entire community, and at its expiration, the verdict was one of unqualified approval. His ermine was unspotted, and in him justice found a pure, impartial representative—a Brutus, who knew only his duty and performed it, irrespective of consequences. In 1861, he was re-elected by an overwhelming majority, and upon the second year of that term, Death overtook him. His entire consecration of himself to duty, and his close application to the business of the Court-room, undoubtedly paved the way for an easy approach of the insidious and terrible typhoid. It is a sad anecdote, in this connection, related to us by a friend of the lamented deceased. He was walking with him and noticed that he seemed fatigued, and remarked: "Judge, why do you keep those sober greys? Get a pair of fleet horses, and dash off into the sunshine and free air. You need more exercise. This constant application is wearing you out." The Judge replied: "Oh, no! I take exercise enough, and have a good constitution. Do you know I believe, if a man wishes, he can live until by extreme old age he loses the use of his powers, and gradually wastes away, unless some fatal disease suddenly strikes him?" Alas! his words were too true. The fatal dart was even then aimed at him, and the man of iron will and strong constitution had to succumb.

Judge Manierre probably accomplished as much as any man in the municipal progress of the city of Chicago. The early records of the city everywhere contain his deeds unselfishly done for the city's advancement. He was associated with all great improvements and took a lively interest in all the municipal institutions, in nearly all of which he was a practical, working member. Education found in him a warm friend, and the schools were ever objects of the deepest solicitude to him. In the University of Chicago he took a deep interest and was a member of the Board of Trustees, the Board of Counsellors in the Law Department, and also of the Board of Regents.

In these later days, since the breaking out of the rebellion, his pure and lofty patriotism at once placed him upon the side of the Government, and his voice and contribution were always ready in the support of the war. His patriotism knew no change. His love of law and order and justice, his sincere and unostentatious love of country, were as firmly planted as the rocks, and he was always ready to yield a hearty and unstinted support.

In the death of George Manierre, the community have not only lost one of its ablest Judges, but a citizen of almost unequalled worth. He had few equals as an English Belle Lettre scholar. With a fine appreciation of the beautiful and true was coupled a clear discriminative understanding—almost amounting to the severely logical. The cultivation of his mind had been of that character that tended to give a practical rather than theorizing tendency to all his thoughts and pursuits. While rarely exhibiting the emotional, he was nevertheless a man of deep feeling—but his heart was only moved by the real wants and misfortunes of our orphaned nature—so that the masses who saw nothing but the calm eye and inquiring countenance were sometimes led to suppose that he was not a man of much feeling; but beneath all this there lay in the recesses of his nature, emotions that once waked never were satisfied until the object that had called them forth was satisfied.

As a Judge he had few, if any, equals on the bench in this State. Indeed, the one voice of the bar is, his place cannot be filled. In the trial of causes he was eminently careful, patient and painstaking. In his intercourse with the bar he was at all times kind and ready to make allowances for the heat of advocacy and the earnestness of controversy that sometimes lead counsel to go to the very line of duty. His decisions were marked with great care and research, and in many instances were fine specimens of logical reasoning and legal lore. In constitutional and statutory construction his mind eminently fitted him to excel. The great breadth and clearness of his conception with the thorough understanding of the genius of the law and of our government possessed by him, made many of the decisions in this department of great value—indeed, in this field he had no peer among us—and it is not too much to say that he was a great constitutional lawyer. As a criminal judge he had singular ability. Well learned in this branch of the law, his natural qualities made him what he was eminently fitted for—a *judge* where the question was life or death, liberty or imprisonment. Here his qualities of mind and heart remind us so much of Lord Campbell (a greater than whom never graced the criminal law)—that we are almost led to say they were brothers. Indeed, in looking for his prototype one finds so much alike in their minds and learning that we are led to the conclusion that they were alike. The writer of this has seen him in some of the great criminal trials of this county, sitting day after day watching every move of the case—every effort of counsel to stay the hand of the avenger of blood—with so much earnestness and feeling that they were almost ready to point to him as counsel of the prisoner—but yet possessed with so much equanimity and firmness that one felt that he was there to ensure a fair and impartial trial, and the partisan of no man. But he has passed from our midst, and the place that knew him will know him no more. While the bar and community sustain an irreparable loss, his wife and children who knew his love better than the most eloquent pen can describe it, have met a far greater loss, and one that goes deeper and is harder to bear; but it is not in our power to utter words of sympathy feeling enough to comfort their hearts—"Now while grief sits tearless on their hearts." He is with those who wept with Mary at the grave of Lazarus and now points to their father and husband, and whispers in words of sweetest melody "though he be dead, yet shall he live again."

The news of his death, though not unexpected, will fall upon the community with sad force. The Court House, the scene of his late honorable labors, was appropriately draped in mourning yesterday, and the circumstances of his death formed the theme of many sorrowful groups. An informal meeting of the Bar was held at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, in the Law Institute rooms. His Honor J. M. Wilson was called to the Chair, and A. C. Coventry appointed Secretary. Brief and eloquent remarks were made by several gentlemen, and a deep sorrow pervaded the entire assembly. A Committee on resolutions was named by the Chair, consisting of Thomas Hoyne, Robert Harvey, C. B. Hosmer, Joseph Knox, S. B. Perry, George C. Bates, and Frederick H. Winston, with instructions to report to an adjourned meeting. The following named gentlemen were then appointed a Committee of Arrangements for the funeral: Judges Van H. Higgins, Grant Goodrich and Van Buren; E. Anthony, H. B. Hurd, H. F. Waite, J. W. Chickering, S. A. Goodwin, E. B. McCagg, and Messrs. Steele, Bardwell and Huntington.

The meeting then adjourned to 3 o'clock this afternoon, at the Law Institute, upon which occasion appropriate honors will be paid the lamented deceased.

ILLINOIS HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

Third Day's Proceedings.

The Homœopathic Association convened yesterday at half past nine o'clock, Dr. Lord in the chair.

On motion, the thanks of the Association were tendered for the report on *Phthisis Pulmonalis* by Dr. Small, and the exceedingly interesting paper on "Surgery in the Army," read by Dr. Beebe, embracing the results of his experience while Surgical Director under Rosecrans. [We omitted to State in yesterday's proceedings that from the contents of this paper, the able manner in which he has treated the subject, as well as from the position he so successfully filled, we conclude we have in Dr. Beebe an experienced and scientific Surgeon.]

An interesting report was read by Dr. W. H. White on "Indigenous Remedies," upon which considerable discussion ensued.

Dr. Ludlam from the committee on the subject, reported the following names of physicians who had agreed to report upon the subjects specified, at the next Annual meeting:

COMMITTEES ON SCIENTIFIC SUBJECTS.

D. A. Cheever—Clinical Cases.
N. F. Cooke—Chemico-Physiological Therapeutics.
E. M. Hale—Retroverted Uteri.
R. E. W. Adams—Apis Mellifica.
J. Moore—Relative importance of Pathology and Pathogenesy.
S. B. Parsons—Hydrocephalus.
R. M. P. Ludlam—Remittent Fever.
A. E. Small—Catarrhal Affections.
T. S. P. Lord—Therapeutics of Intermittent fever.
W. H. White—Indigenous Remedies.
R. McAfee—Clinical Cases.
J. C. Burbank—Clinical Cases.
A. Miller—Diseases of the heart and Lungs, and their Homœopathic treatment.
D. A. Colton—External Remedies.
R. Ludlam—Physiological Infidelity.

The Board of Censors reported the names of the following physicians who were duly elected members:—Dr. G. S. Burrows, of Cherry Valley; J. R. Soule, Belvidere; Smith Rogers, Battle Creek, Mich.; A. Miller, Chicago; W. D. McAfee, Mt. Caroll, Ill.; and H. W. Wales, Polo.

The active business of the Association having been transacted, some time was spent in a general conference, in which the several members gave their experience in the treatment of certain cases.

The present has been the most successful and profitable session of the Association ever held, not only as regards the number of members present, but the essays read, and discussions held upon the most important branches of Medicine, Surgery, &c., were of a clear, concise, scientific character, and some of the papers, when, published, will be considered as valuable additions to that class of information, demonstrating discoveries and the results of experiments made in the treatment of different cases.

At twelve o'clock the Association adjourned to the Tuesday next preceding the third Wednesday in May, 1864.

Our Police Force—Their New Headquarters.

The well-merited reputation that Chicago has abroad, of being the most prosperous business city west of New York, at the present time, brings hither not only a score of legitimate business-seekers and those who would embark in different enterprises, but the city is constantly infested by a gang of professional thieves, gamblers, burglars, robbers, and scamps of low and high degree. But for the promptness and efficiency of our Police force, the depredations by this class of graceless scamps would be an hundred fold more frequent than they are or have been. The rapid increase of the city requires a corresponding increase in the Police Department.

The room now used by them at the Court House, proving too small and inconvenient, the brick building on the southwest corner of Washington and LaSalle streets, has been leased, and is being raised to grade, and entirely re-modelled, for the occupancy of the Board of Police, Detective Department, &c. The Central Police Station now at the Court House, will also be removed to the new quarters, as well as all that pertains to the business in this Police Precinct. These arrangements, when completed, will enable each department to have separate and distinct quarters, and to manage their business more satisfactorily and successfully than ever before. The basement will be occupied by cells, storeroom, &c. The upper story by sleeping rooms for the Detective force. It is expected the new Central Police Station will be ready for occupancy about the middle of June.

ANTI-HALLECK DEMONSTRATION IN CHICAGO.

Meeting of German Citizens.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of German citizens was held on Thursday night, at the rooms of the Chicago Working Men's Association, in Lloyd's Block. Stirring speeches were made by Caspar Butz, Wm. Rapp, Dr. Schmidt and Col. Knobelsdorff, and the following resolutions were adopted unanimously and applauded to the echo:

WHEREAS, Gen. Halleck by his management of the military affairs in this war, which was equally without a plan and design, and without success, has sacrificed without any result thousands of our patriotic soldiers, and whereas, by his unjustifiable conduct towards the most patriotic and experienced generals, Fremont, Butler, Sigel and others, he has shown a want of patriotism and a criminal narrow-mindedness, and whereas, by the thoughtless and expensive administration of our army matters, and by the systematical neglect, to fill up the ranks of our decimated regiments, he has proved his incapability: We hereby declare and resolve, in view of our country's danger, prompted by our unwavering devotion to the cause of our Union:

Resolved, That the people, and particularly the working classes, who hitherto have always furnished the principal contingent of our army, have no confidence in the military capacity of General Halleck, and that the welfare of the country imperatively demands his removal from the responsible position, which, to the misfortune of the country, he has occupied too long already.

Resolved, That we most respectfully request the President of the United States, to confide suitable commands upon those tried and experienced Generals, Fremont, Sigel, Butler, Lew Wallace, and others, and that, in fact, he may give important commands only to those Generals who have proved their ability by their success on the field of battle.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the President of the United States, to the Governor, and the Representatives in Congress of the State of Illinois, and to Generals Fremont, Sigel, Butler and Wallace.

Coroner's Inquests.

ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED.—Coroner Schmidt held an inquest on Thursday morning on the body of Jacob Kleefish, who had resided on Pratt street near Sangamon. He was last seen on Sunday night about eleven o'clock, when returning home from a saloon. His body was found in the river near Erie street bridge, Thursday afternoon. The jury returned a verdict of "accidentally drowned." The deceased was about 51 years of age and leaves a wife and six children.

DELIRIUM TREMENS.—On Friday morning an inquest was held at the Rob-Roy House, 156 North Kinzie street, upon a sailor named Daniel Morrison, who had died suddenly at 5 o'clock in the morning, after some symptoms of delirium tremens, during which he made an effort to leap from the window. A post mortem examination by Dr. Ammerman, showed an exquisite specimen of softening of the stomach, as is frequently the result of habitual intemperance. Verdict by the jury—"Died from intemperance."

DISEASE OF THE HEART.—About noon yesterday an inquest was held upon the body of an infant aged 6 months, child of Mr George Flack, No. 200 Van Buren street, who was found dead in bed, about 5 o'clock a. m. Circumstances and examination, proved that the child died of disease of the heart. Verdict accordingly.

DIED IN A FIT.—Yesterday afternoon a servant girl living in the family of Mr. Hutchings, corner of West Madison and Green streets, died in a fit. No inquest had been held last evening.

A SUPPER FOR THE SOLDIERS.—Let us give our sick and wounded soldiers at home a feast. There are about two hundred and fifty at the Marine Hospital, corner of River street and Michigan avenue, and also quite a number in the United States General Hospital on 18th street. The ladies intend giving them a supper next Tuesday evening, May 26th, at 5 o'clock. Any one desirous of helping on this patriotic affair, can do so by taking or sending contributions of [illegible] to the Marine Hospital on 18th street, or to the Rev. Dr. Boyd's residence, on the same street, near Wabash avenue, as early as four o'clock on Tuesday, where it will be thankfully received by the Committee.

DESTRUCTIVE CONFLAGRATION.

The First Unitarian Church and other Buildings Destroyed.

About one o'clock yesterday afternoon, a destructive fire broke out in the alley running from Clark to Dearborn street and between Randolph and Washington. The fire originated in the yard attached to the carpenter's shop of William Sollitt & Co., where glue was being boiled. The kettle was located about twenty feet from the shop, and the fire caught some shavings blowing about the yard and soon ignited the shop, which consisted of two apartments—one devoted to the storage of tools and finished work, and the other used as a workshop. The inflammable nature of the contents and the building itself, coupled with the fierce wind which prevailed at the time, soon gave the flames a rapid headway, and five minutes had hardly elapsed before the whole building was a seething mass of flames, giving the occupants no time to remove anything. The fire burst out with uncontrollable fury in every direction and in such volumes that, for a time, it was impossible for the firemen to accomplish anything in the alley, and the complete surrounding of the burning building by high walls rendered access almost impossible. The wind was from the south and carried the flames across the alley, firing a two story brick building, occupied below by carpenters, Sherman & Cullen, and above by their families. The flames, however, were stayed in this direction before any considerable damage was caused. John Wright's restaurant was for a considerable time in imminent danger, but escaped with a slight scorching.

On the east side, the doors and window casings of Dickey's building took fire, and considerable damage was done by fire and water, to the rears of the stores on Dearborn street. At No. 80, Rees & Slocum's land office, the windows were burned out and a slight loss was sustained by water. Cornwall & Elliott, paper dealers, No. 86, also lose slightly in a similar manner. In the second story, the real estate office of Sinclair & Penniman was considerably burned and the papers and books injured by water to the extent of $100. Haines & Story's law office, on this floor, was damaged by fire and their library and papers deluged with water. Their loss is heavy. The third and fourth stories were occupied by Jerry Thompson, printer, whose loss is about $150.

The most serious loss was the destruction of the First Unitarian Church, the rear wall of which was directly south of the spot where the fire originated. This wall ignited, and the structure being of wood, the fire spread with great rapidity. The Minister's gown, choir and church books, cushions and stoves, were alone saved. In an incredibly short space of time, the building was a solid mass of flames, which rapidly burst through the roof, penetrated the tower, and coiled around the spire in beautiful jets and tongues of fire. In less than half an hour's time the building was burned to the ground, except the bare shell of the front wall, and a portion of the bell tower which clung to it. Strange to say, the bell, although its bearings seemed entirely burned off, still remains in the tower, supported by a few charred timbers. This was the first bell ever put up in Chicago.

The church was one of the old land marks of Chicago. It was built in 1841 from the designs of Van Osdel, the architect, by Alexander Lloyd, and was the handsomest church structure of the time. The first clergyman was Rev. Joseph Harrington, who served a term of three years. There have been five pastors up to the time of the present incumbent, Rev. C. B. Thomas. In 1852, the church was enlarged, and again in 1855. Latterly, as our readers are aware, the rapidly growing society commenced the erection of an elegant stone structure on Wabash avenue, near Hubbard Court, which is already in a forward state of completion, and will be ready for occupancy during the coming fall. A few weeks since, the building and lot were sold to H. & A. Kep and L. B. Otis, esq., for $15,000, the former having a two thirds interest, and the latter, the balance. The Society reserved to themselves the bell, insured for $300; the organ, insured for $700; and the fixtures, upon which there is an insurance of $800, so that they sustain no loss. The shell of the church was practically valueless, and was turned over for about $400 in the sale. The old church has escaped several fires in that vicinity and the falling of the Bryan Hall wall, at last to be destroyed by fire when it was no longer useful.

Bryan Hall was for a long time in the most imminent danger, the east wall being exposed to terrific sheets of fire. The flames burned out the lower window casings, and worked their way into the cooking rooms attached to the basement, but were extinguished before any considerable damage was caused. The passage way from Clark street and the lower hall were flooded with water, and some of the windows of the upper hall were also burned. The entire damage to the hall will not probably exceed $200.

Mr. Sollitt's loss is about $2,000, included in which is $1,000 worth of planed lumber, and a large and valuable stock of work and several chests of tools.

THE RECORDER'S COURT.—We hear it rumored that Judge Van Buren of the Recorder's Court, owing to the large amount of accumulating business on its docket, intends holding sessions monthly.

The Roots and the Leaves, the Barks and the Gums will be the Healing of the Nations.

Dr. H. M. Purington, the renowned Lung Physician, will be in Chicago June 5th, and will remain one month at room 42, Metropolitan Hotel.

He will act upon the maxim of giving such balm only as will have no strife with nature, or the laws of life. He never stains his hands with blood, nor poisons men to ease them of their pain. He treats the following complaints in the most obstinate state of their existence:

Consumption, Disease of the Heart, Throat, Liver, Kidneys, Scrofula, Chronic and Inflammatory Rheumatism, Female Weakness in all its forms, Fever Sores, Dropsy, Salt Rheum, Deafness, Gout, Neuralgia, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Headache, Rickets, Disease of the Spine, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pneumonia, Dyspepsia, Spleen, Typhoid, Nightmare, Heat of Urine, Whites and Flor Albus, and the White Swelling Piles.

My practice is based on the most correct theory of the Materia Medica, calculated to act in harmony with all the established laws of the system, without even reducing it. Each patient is put under treatment which lasts from three to four months. My medicines are all made into syrups, and made by my own hands, and are very pleasant to take. They will not harm the smallest child. It is hoped no one will despair of a cure until they have given the Indian Herb Doctor's medicine a fair and faithful trial.

During the Doctor's travels in Europe, the West Indies, South America, Mexico, Cuba, and the United States, he has been the instrument in God's hand to restore health and vigor to thousands who were given up and pronounced incurable by the best physicians; nay, more, thousands who were on the brink of the grave, are now living monuments to the Indian Herb Doctor's skill and successful treatment, and are daily exclaiming: "Blest be the day when I first partook of the Indian Herb Doctor's medicine!" The Doctor pledges his word and honor that he will in no wise, directly or indirectly, induce or cause any invalid to take his medicines without the strongest probabilities of a cure.

Consultation and advice free. The poor shall be liberally considered. may23 [illegible]

The following letter from Dr. Jordan, of Cincinnati, to Dr. Wilson, of Pittsburgh, Pa., is but one of the many testimonials Dr. James has and is daily receiving. The letter is in answer to a letter of inquiry made by Dr. Wilson to Dr. Jordan, concerning Dr. James, formerly of James' Hospital, 62 Custom House street, New Orleans, La., and now of 86 Randolph street, Chicago. Dr. J. H. Jordan was physician to the Cincinnati Cholera Hospital during the summer of 1849, and was Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine and of Materia Medica in the American Medical Institute of Louisville, Ky., in 1850-51-52-53. Dr. Jordan is now practicing in Cincinnati, where any one interested can refer to him. Here is the letter referred to. Read it:

CINCINNATI, July 3, 1862.

"DR. WILSON—Dear Sir: In answer to your inquiries, I would say that I have known Dr. James, formerly of James' Hospital, New Orleans, and now of Chicago, Ill., off and on for the last twelve years, and I think I may safely say that in his line of practice I do not know his superior, if his equal. I knew him two years in New Orleans, and three summers in this city, and in both places I had occasion frequently to recommend to patients [illegible] He has, from the start, made the study of what are called special diseases a specialty, and has, I believe, been most eminently successful. I know of no one to whom I would sooner recommend a patient or a friend needing treatment of that kind, or for any of the diseases [illegible] him, in case you do not wish to treat them yourself. Yours, truly, J. H. JORDAN, M. D."

Remember Dr. James' office and parlors are at 86 Randolph street, between State and Dearborn. [illegible] Office open from 9 a. m. till 8 p. m.

A meeting of the Chicago Cottage Building and Loan Association will be held this evening, at 8 o'clock, at Room 18 Larmon Block, to receive subscriptions for shares, when the plan of working will be fully explained to visitors.

NEW BOOKS.—"Marian Grey," by Mrs. Mary J. Holmes, author of "Lena Rivers," "Tempest and Sunshine," "Meadow Brook," &c. "Drifting About, or What Jeems Pipes, of Pipesville, Saw and Did," [illegible] Also a new and uniform edition of "Lena Rivers," "Cousin Maude" and "Meadow Brook," for sale by McNally & Co., 81 Dearborn street.

THE BISHOP'S CHURCH.—On account of the absence of the Bishop on Episcopal duty, the usual afternoon service at the Bishop's Church will be omitted, and the course of sermons on the "Life and Character of St. Peter," discontinued till further notice. There will be the usual morning service at 10 1/2 a. m., and evening at 7 1/2 p. m.

"Le Bon Ton" for June, "Blackwood" for May, [illegible] for sale by McNally & Co., 81 Dearborn street.

The Preparatory Class of the Board of Trade [illegible]

MARINE ARTILLERY.—Members of the late Marine Artillery Organization are requested to meet at 142 Lake street, second floor, on Saturday evening, May 23d, at 7 1/2 o'clock. Those who cannot attend will please send their post office addresses to Oliver White, Toulon, Ill. my23-2t

Thomas E. Hill's Penmanship.

HILL'S FAMILY RECORD, surrounded by the Lord's Prayer, executed with a pen in over thirty different styles of lettering and flourishing. Price $1. Post paid. *How to write plainly, rapidly, elegantly.* Enclose $1 for copies and full directions. Address THOS. E. HILL, Waukegan, Ill. may15-2w

Cook & McLain, 54 Dearborn street and 122 South Clark street, clean and dye ladies' dresses, shawls, &c. Gents' coats, vests and pants renovated in a superior manner. Bonnets dyed, bleached and pressed in the latest style.

GO TO THE BEST.—GO TO BRYANT & STRATTON'S CHICAGO COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, to get a thorough practical business education.

F. E. Rigby, 89 Randolph street, is selling Paper Hangings at less than New York prices, at wholesale and retail. The trade supplied on the most liberal terms. ap25-1m

SCHOOL OF TRADE, J. Dyhrenfurth, Principal—a practical institution, recommended by the business men of Chicago. ap18-4w

Nervous Diseases and Physical Debility, arising from Specific causes, in both sexes—new and reliable treatment, in reports of the Howard Association—sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. Skillin Houghton, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. may19-4w

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

Interesting missionary exercises will be held in the Sedgwick street Methodist Church, to-morrow afternoon and evening. Short addresses will be made to the Sabbath School, at 2 1/2 p. m., by the following persons: Rev. L. H. Bugbee, A. M., Revs. Bentley of Lemont, Couch of Evanston, and Wardle of Oregon. Rev. D. W. Couch will preach in the above church at 7 1/2 o'clock Sabbath evening.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING May 22, 1863.

The money market for all practical purposes might almost as well be stereotyped. With the exception of a slight change in the rates of gold to suit the whims of Wall street, the report for yesterday might almost as well be repeated for to-day. Money is still abundant. Rates of discount 8@10 per cent., and all good paper freely and even gladly taken.

New York exchange is close at former rates, viz: par@¼ buying; selling ½@¾. Most of the banks hold it firmly at the upper figure, and if any concessions are granted, they are made only to the best customers.

Gold opened in New York at 149¼, then 149¾, closing at 148¾. The brokers here paid 148@149, and a few sanguine parties paid 149½. Of course, they found themselves "out" at the close.

Silver 135@138. Kentucky and Indiana State Banks 102. Canada 145. New Treasury Notes nominal, selling ½@¾.

NEW YORK.—The *Herald* of yesterday says:

The money market has suddenly become quite stringent. This is partly due to the policy of Government, which has accumulated a very large surplus in the Sub-Treasury, but more especially to the action of a number of leading bankers, who, being very naturally alarmed at the excessive and wild speculation in stocks, have determined to check it by calling in their loans and refusing to renew them—deeming it safer to lose a little interest money than to provoke a financial collapse, such as would have followed the late rise had it continued. Seven per cent. was very freely paid to day for call loans, and we heard of transactions at even higher rates. Prudent houses are asking unusually large margins on call loans.

Gold continues dull at last quotations. Merchandise moves very slowly, and the inquiry for bills is light. The rate to-day was about 163¼, with a good supply at this figure. A Federal success in the Southwest, which is confidently anticipated in many quarters, would at once lead to further fall in bills and gold. General Bank's operations in the Opelousas country will also probably have the effect of increasing our supply of cotton, and thus weakening the exchange market.

PHILADELPHIA BANKS.—The statements of the Philadelphia banks for the last two weeks compare as follows:

	May 11.	May 18.	Inc.
Capital stock	$11,815,145	$11,816,430	$1,290
Loans	36,586,279	36,800,805	214,123
			Dec.
Specie	4,350,865	4,357,111	2,246
Due from other B'ks	2,649,129	2,536,279	[illegible]
Due to other Banks	4,075,909	4,640,623	[illegible]
			Inc.
Deposits	30,949,781	31,892,308	942,527
			Dec.
Circulation	2,301,500	2,386,121	[illegible]

THE NATIONAL BANKING LAW—OPINION OF THE NEW COMPTROLLER.—The following letter was intended to be private, but it is so clear in its expositions of the new National Banking law, that we take pleasure in laying it before the public:

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 11, 1863.

DEAR SIR: From what you may recollect of the opinions I have heretofore expressed to you upon the subject of the currency, you may be surprised at my acceptance of the office of "Comptroller" under the National Banking law enacted by Congress at their last session. I therefore consider it proper to state to you briefly the reasons that prompted me to do so. A careful examination of the law referred to—made before I had the slightest idea of having any agency in putting it into practical operation—satisfied me that it created a system of banking which would gradually supersede, and, as far as circulation is regarded, ought to supersede, the existing corporate banking institutions of the United States; for the following, among other reasons:

1. By this law the faith and resources of the nation are pledged for the redemption of the national currency. The notes to be furnished to the associations organized under it are made receivable for all public dues, except for duties on imports; and in case of the failure of any of the associations to redeem the notes that are to be supplied to them, the Government is bound promptly to redeem them at the national treasury; so that the redemption of this national currency is not only made certain, but not a dollar of it can ever be even temporarily depreciated in value. For the first time the Government has undertaken judiciously to regulate the currency, and to do its duty to the people, who have been virtually compelled, by national and State legislation, to regard and to use bank notes as money. By this law the Government becomes responsible for the character and the redemption of the currency of which it authorizes the issue.

2. The fact that the national currency is to be received for all public dues except duties on imports, and is secured by the Government itself, will give it a uniformity of value throughout the country which the notes of State institutions can never possess, and cause it to take the place of the circulation of the thousands of local banks which are now in existence, whose issues, even if there is an available security behind them, (which the people have so frequently learned, to their sorrow, is not always the fact,) can have no certain and reliable credit, except in limited localities. The national system of banking has been devised with a wisdom that reflects the highest credit upon its author, to furnish to the people of the United States a national bank note circulation without the agency of a national bank. It is not to be a mammoth corporation, with power to increase and diminish its discounts and circulation, at the will of its managers, thus enabling a Board of Directors to control the business and politics of the country. There is no concentrated political power. Nor do I see how it can be diverted from its proper and legitimate objects for partisan purposes. It will concentrate in the hands of no privileged persons a monopoly of banking. It simply authorizes, under suitable and necessary restrictions, any number of persons, not less than five in number, in any of the States or Territories of the Union, to engage in the business of banking, while it prevents them from issuing a single dollar to circulate as money which is not secured by the stocks and resources of the Government. It is, therefore, in my judgment, (as far as calculation is regarded,) not only a perfectly safe system of banking, but it is one that is eminently adapted to the nature of our political institutions. It secures the bill-holder beyond a contingency, protects depositors to a greater extent than they are usually protected by State legislation, offers equal facilities to all who may have the capital and the disposition to form associations under it, and promises fair, if not large, returns to their stockholders, on their investments.

3. This system of banking, if it becomes a success, which I believe it will be, will tend directly and powerfully to create and keep alive a Union sentiment among the people. The national circulation will represent the unity of the nation. It will add the power of pecuniary interest to higher considerations for the maintenance of the Government, and make loyalty to the Union and the Constitution a matter of interest as well as of duty.

It is this general view of this system of national banking that has induced me to discontinue my exceedingly pleasant official connection with the Bank of the State of Indiana, one of the strongest if not the strongest and most conservative bank in the Union, and to accept the office of Comptroller of the Currency. Believing that this view of the system will agree with yours, and that the result of the experiment will not prove it to be erroneous, I remain, Truly yours,

HUGH McCULLOCH.

MORRIS KETCHUM, Esq., New York.

New York Stock Market.

By Telegraph.] NEW YORK, May 22, 1863.

STOCKS—Opened heavy and closed strong.

Tenn. 6s	63¾	M. C.	117
Mo. 6s	69	M. S.	60
Cal. 7s	131½	M. S. g'td	110
P., F. W. & C. 3d	87¼	I. C. scrip	114
Chi. & N. W. 1st	89¼	C. & Pitts.	par.
Do. 2d	65	Gal. & Chi.	[illegible]
Cumb. pfd	30	C. & R. I.	101½
Quicksilver	46¾	P. F. & C.	96
C. & A. pfd	97½	C. & A.	80¾
N. Y. C.	126	Tol. & W.	88¾
Erie	99¾	A. & T. H.	54
Erie pfd	107	C. & N. W.	35
Harlem	108¼		

GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

U.S. 6s '81 c. 107½@107¾ | 7.3-10s 106¾

Below is a comparison of the stock sales between the two boards:

	Declined.		Declined.
Tol. & W.	¾	Tenn. 6s	½
U. S. 6s	¾	Cumb. pfd	2
Gold	1¾	N. Y. C.	¾
Quicksilver	¾	Huds	1¾
Erie	¾	Reading	2¾
Erie pfd	1	Ill. Cen.	1
M. C.	¾	C. & P.	1½
M. S.	2¾	Clev. & Tol	¾
G. & C.	¾	P. F. W. & C.	3¾
C. & R. I.	2¾	C. & N. W.	1
A. & T. H.	3¾	Harlem	1
Chi. & A.	¾		

The following are the closing quotations:

Tenn. 6s	61¾	Erie pfd	106¾@107¼
Gold	148¾@149¼	Huds	134¾
Pac. Mail	[illegible]@180	Harl	110½@110¾
Cumb C. pfd	29¾@30¼	Harl pfd	118@119
Canton Co.	28¾@28½	Reading	113¾@115
Quicksilver	45	M. S.	78¾@78½
N. Y. C.	125¾@126¼	M. S. gtd	115¾@116
Erie	98¾@99¼	M. C.	116¾

The market inclined lower on most stocks after call.

MONEY—Active and firm at 6 per cent.

Sterling exchange steady and a moderate business doing at 164@164½ for first class bills.

Gold lower—opening at 149¾ and closing quiet at 148¾.

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 20, 1863.

RECEIPTS FOR THE LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Rye.	Bar'y.
	brls.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.
Lake	....	....	....	....	....	....
Canal	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	15	....
G & C U R R	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	....	375
R I R R	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	....	....
I C R R	[illegible]	[illegible]	21700	[illegible]	....	....
C B & Q R R	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	115	....
N W R R	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	....	440
A & St L R R	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	....	....
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cor. day last year	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

	Grass Seed.	Hides.	High wines.	Live Hogs.	Dr'd Hogs.	Cattle.
Lake	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canal	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
G & C U R R	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
R I R R	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
I C R R	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C B & Q R R	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N W R R	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
A & St L R R	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cor. day last year	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE FOR THE LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Rye.	Barl'y.
	brls.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.
Buffalo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	....	....
Oswego	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	....	....
Port Colborne	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	....	....
Goderich	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	....	....
To other p'ts	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	....	....
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	....	....

The receipts during the past twenty-four hours embrace 7,422 brls flour, 42,479 bu wheat, 103,[illegible] bu corn, 39,727 bu oats, 725 bu rye, and 815 bu barley.

The steamer *China*, with Liverpool dates to the 10th inst., was telegraphed this morning—reporting flour 6d lower; wheat, 1@2d lower; corn, quiet and steady; beef, dull; pork, quiet; bacon a shade easier; lard dull and 6d lower.

The general produce markets to-day were active and easier—the news by the steamer, as well as that from New York, tending greatly to depress prices.

The Flour market still maintains its chronic dullness—the sales being trifling at $4.00@4.25 for unsound spring extras and superfine. Winter wheat brands were entirely neglected.

The Wheat market declined about ½c per bushel, with a fair shipping and speculative inquiry—No Red Winter selling at $1.18@1.19; Amber Iowa $1.19; No 1 Spring $1.15@1.17½; No 2 Spring 90@98c; and Rejected Spring at 78@80c. After the receipt of the steamer's news and the dispatches from New York, the market became heavy, but an active inquiry to fill Eastern and Canadian orders checked the decline and it closed steady.

Corn suffered a decline of 1c per bushel, at which the market was active—with sales of upwards of 225,000 bushels, at 49½@50c for Canal Mixed afloat; 48c for Rejected Canal afloat; 48@48½c for Mixed Corn in store; and 46½@46¾c for Rejected Corn in store. After the receipt of the New York dispatches the market closed heavy at the inside quotations.

Oats were also dull and 1@1½c lower, with sales of No 1 at 53½@55½c—closing at the inside figure. Rye was quiet at 73c. Barley was in fair demand and steady. Highwines were quiet, with sales at 39@39½c—closing dull.

The Provision market is quiet and neglected. The demand for product is light; but there is also a scarcity of desirable lots on the market. Good standard brands of Mess Pork are scarce, with buyers at $12.75@13.00; but there is a large amount of miscellaneous city and country Mess, which cannot be sold at any such figures. There is also a fair inquiry for Prime Lard at 9c, but the offerings are light. Tallow is in fair demand at 9¼c for city and 9@9¼c for country.

There was a liberal supply of Live Hogs in the yards to-day, and the market, under an active shipping and speculative demand, was unusually brisk and buoyant. Several car loads found purchasers long before they arrived in the city. The sales foot up some 2,000 head at a range of $3.75@4.75. The market closed firm.

Beef Cattle were in fair supply, but under unfavorable advices from New York, the market was dull and lower. The sales foot up some 35 head at a range of $3.75@5.25. The market closed heavy with indications of a rapid decline to-morrow.

There was a better supply of Lumber to-day, and the market for common cargoes was decidedly dull, with a downward tendency. Some cargoes were sold at an actual decline of 50c, on the sales of the same lumber ten days ago. We have no change to note, however, in the prices of good mill run cargoes.

The salt market continues firm at $1.85 for Fine—the demand being fully equal to the supply. A lot of 1,000 brls Michigan was sold to arrive next week, at $1.85 afloat. Foreign Salt is held above the views of buyers—holders asking $2.05 per sack for Liverpool Ground Alum.

The demand for Butter by shippers was more active to-day, and the market was firmer, with sales of fresh firkins at 13@14c.

Vessels are yet scarce, and freights are inactive—with but two engagements at 14c for wheat to Kingston, and 8c for corn to Buffalo.

Leaf Tobacco.

A hogshead of Fine Leaf Tobacco was sold in St. Louis, on the 20th, at $35.95 per 100 lbs.—the highest price of the season.

St. Louis Market—May 21.

The flour market was weak and dull. Reported sales amounted to less than 1,000 brls, mostly in small lots, at $4.50 for fine, $4.90@4.95 for superfine, $5.25 for single extra, and $5.75@6.00 per brl for double extra. Sales of wheat comprised 3,500 bu at $1.12@1.18½ for choice spring to prime fall, and 2,00 bu prime fall to arrive at $1.15 per bu. There was a dull market, with no material change in price from yesterday. Oats and corn were heavy and slow at the quotations—the former selling at [illegible] for prime lots in good order; the latter at 53c. Rye was firmer, with sales at 60@61c, exclusive of sacks, and at 67@70c, including sacks. We heard of no transactions in provisions or lard. Some sales of bulk pork, made a few days ago, were reported at 4½c and 5½c for shoulders and hams loose, and 5½@5¾c for clear sides in dry salt. Whisky was quiet, with a couple of sales at 35c per gal.

Provisions in Philadelphia—May 20.

There is some little demand for barrelled meats, and about 1,500 barrels have been taken at $12.87½ for old mess pork; and $14.75@15.00 for new do; $15.50@16.00 for prime mess, and $16.50@18.00 for clear. Beef is unchanged, including 500 barrels of the latter, western mess, on terms kept private. Bacon is quiet, and bagged hams in steady demand at 10@12c, as to quality. Nothing doing in shoulders and sides. Of Green Meats sales to some extent are reported at 6½@7c for hams in salt; [illegible]. Lard is [illegible], but rather firmer at the close. Holders ask 10¾@11c for brls and trcs, and 11@12c for kegs, without sales. Butter is dull and neglected, and quoted at 13@18c.

Ocean Freights at New York—May 20.

Freights are less active in the absence of less liberal arrivals of grain, and rates are slightly easier for grain and flour. To Liverpool 6,000 bushels corn and 7,000 do wheat in bulk at 9½d; 500 brls flour at 2s 9d; and per neutral flag 2,000 pkgs bacon and lard at 30s, and per steamer, 250 barrels flour at 2s 9d. To London, per neutral flag, 1,500 brls at 3s@3s 3d, and 100 tons provisions at 32s 6d. To Glasgow, 1,000 brls flour at 2s, and per neutral [illegible] pork at 5s. To Antwerp 500 brls flour at 3s 6d. To Havre, 1,500 brls flour at 75c. To Rotterdam, 500 brls flour at 3s. The charters are a Prussian bark to Cork for orders, with grain, at 8s 9d.

Cleveland Grain Market—May 20.

Wheat—Market 1@2c better, and holders are quite firm at the advance. Sales since 'Change yesterday: 2,400 bu red f. o. b. at $1.27. Sales on 'Change to-day: 1 car red on track at $1.29; 3,000 bu red from store at $1.30; 900 bu amber red afloat at $1.30, and 800 bu common white from store at $1.32½. Corn—There was considerable inquiry for car, and there being but one car in market, 50c was obtained. Oats—No sales. Rye—Sales 60 bu at 85c.

Philadelphia Wool Market—May 20.

The Philadelphia *North American* says:

"Buyers and sellers are apart in their views, and there is little or nothing doing to establish quotations for fleece, which are nearly nominal at 75@85c for common to fine fleece."

New York Wool Market—May 20.

The market is yet very dull, and will continue so for the present. The new clip of fleece wool will be ready for sale by the first of June, when the demand must again open and show more animation. The sales since our last report have been a trifle better than the preceding week. The reports are 164 bales Entre Rios on private terms; 18 bales Mestiza at 28c; 22 bales Mestiza, no price; 114 bales Mestiza at 30c; 30,000 lbs fleeces at 70@80c.

Philadelphia Seed Market—May 20.

There has been some inquiry for clover seed, and sales of 700 bushels are reported at $5.25@5.75 per bushel, the latter for prime, including some recleaned seed taken at 9c per lb. Nothing doing in timothy or flax seed to establish quotations, which are altogether nominal.

New York Seed Market—May 20.

Clover is inactive at 9½@10c; timothy is dull at our quotations; rough flax is lower, with small sales at $2.50; Calcutta linseed is easier, and may be quoted at $3.40.

Foreign Wines in New York—May 20.

Wines are in steady request, with sales of 30 quarter pipes sherry, superior quality, at $2.75, net; 26 quarter and 30 eighth do do at $1.55@3.00, time; 75 quarter do do, low grade, at $1.40; 20 eighths do Burgundy port at $1.50@1.80, 4 months; 15 eighth do pure juice port at $1.80; 3,000 cases claret on private terms, and 250 do do at $4.50, net cash.

Philadelphia Hide and Leather Market—May 20.

Hides and leather—There is nothing doing in the former, and prices are nominally unchanged; for the latter the demand is active, and good slaughter finds ready sale at [illegible].

Philadelphia Iron Market—May 20.

The market for pig-metal continues dull and neglected, and the sales limited to a few small lots taken within the range of $30@35.00 for the three numbers of anthracite, including 400 tons forge, reported sold at $28 00, cash. In manufactured iron there is a moderate business doing, and for bars prices are unsettled and in favor of buyers.

New York Salt Market—May 20.

Salt is in moderate demand only, but the market is firm. Sales of 1,300 sacks Ashton's fine at $1.75.

Sale of Domestic Cotton Goods at New York—May 20.

[From the N. Y. Tribune.]

At the sale of Domestic Cotton Goods to-day, brown sheetings sold at prices four months ago, which are 15@20c below last week's jobbing prices; 13 bales Nashua 4-4, 25¾c; 27 bales Medford, 25½c; 15 bales Pocasset 5-8, 24@25½c; 45 bales Swift River, 21½@22c; Massachusetts 4-4, 25@26c; Fremont 4-4, 25½c.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

All grain sold "in store" is reported in this market report as subject to its storage, which is paid by the buyer, in addition to the price paid for the grain to the seller. When a sale is made in which the seller pays the storage, it is reported "f. o. b." or "free of storage." All flour sales are quoted as "delivered," unless otherwise stated.

FRIDAY EVENING, May 22, 1863.

FREIGHTS—Market inactive in consequence of a scarcity of vessels. The engagements were:—To Buffalo:—Schr Australia, with corn, at 8c. To Kingston:—Schr Eclipse, with wheat, at 14c. By propeller, 1,000 brls flour to New York, at $1.15, rail from Buffalo.

FLOUR—Received, 7,422 brls; shipped, 13,105 brls. Market dull [illegible]

WHEAT—Received, 42,479 bu; shipped, [illegible] [illegible]

CORN—Received, 103,[illegible] bu; shipped, [illegible] [illegible]

OATS—Received, 39,727 bu; shipped, [illegible] Market declined 1@1½c per bushel. [illegible] bu No. 1 in store at 55½c; 20,000 bu do at 55c; 1,000 bu do at 55½c; 2,000 bu do at 53½c; 2,000 bu Rejected Oats in store at 48c.

RYE—Received, 725 bu. Market quiet. Sales 800 bu No. 1 in store at 73c. *By Sample:* 184 sks at 74c on track.

BARLEY—Received, 815 bu. Market firm. Sales, 150 bushels fair at $1.20 on track.

HIGHWINES—150 brls at 39½c; 100 brls do at 39c.

ALCOHOL—Nominal at [illegible]

MESS PORK—100 brls city packed at $12.75.

LARD—34 trcs prime kettle Leaf at 9c.

MILLET SEED—11 bags fair quality at $1.25.

HUNGARIAN SEED—47 bags at $1.35; 25 bags at $1.15.

DRIED FRUIT—20,000 lbs Ohio Apples at 6½c. Unpared Peaches are scarce and in demand.

TALLOW—13 brls city Tallow at 9¼c. Country 9@9¼c.

HIDES—Market still dull. We quote:

Dry Flint	16@17
Dry Salted	12@15
Green Salted	8@8½
Green Country	7@7½
Calf and Kip	11@12

BUTTER—There is rather more inquiry by shippers and the market is more active and firmer. Sales:—23 kegs and 41 firkins fresh at 14c; 5 kegs do at 13c.

EGGS—25 brls at 8c.

BRAN—10 tons at $9.50 on track.

POULTRY—Live Chickens, $2.75@3.00 ℔ doz; Turkeys 9@10c ℔ D.

BEANS—12 bushels at $2.55.

POTATOES—450 bushels fair Mixed at 50c on track. Prime qualities dull at 65@70c.

SALT—1,000 brls Michigan Fine to arrive next week, at $1.85 afloat; 400 brls do at $1.85 delivered at cars.

LUMBER—There is a good supply of common cargoes and the market is dull. The sales were:—Cargo of schr Challenge, from Moore's Mills, Kalamazoo, fair quality, at $13.00; cargo of schr Toledo, from Muskegon, fair quality, two-thirds strips, at $12.50; cargo of schr Union, from Johnson's Mills, Kalamazoo, scantling and joists, coarse, at $12.50; cargo of schr Westchester, from Grand River, at $12.00.

SHINGLES—Cargo of schr Aetna, from Grand River, 800,000 choice Rogue River shaved at $3.50; 250,000 Green Bay sawed at $3.25.

SUGARS—Are steady. We quote:

New Orleans fair to choice	11½@13¼
Cuba—Fair to prime	11½@12¼
Porto Rico—Fair to prime	11½@13¼
N. Y. Refined—Powdered and granulated	15 @15¼
White A	14 @14½
Yellow B	13¼@13½
Yellow C	13 @13¼

FISH—Scarce and firm with an active demand. We quote:

No. 1 Whitefish	$5.00@5.25
No. 2 Whitefish	4.75@5.00
No. 1 Trout	4.75@5.00

COFFEES—Steady at 33½@34½c for Rio.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Milwaukee Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MILWAUKEE, May 22, 1863.

FLOUR—Dull and drooping.
GRAIN—Wheat declined 1c.
FREIGHTS—Nothing doing.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, May 22.

COTTON—1 to 2c better. 53c for midling uplands.

FLOUR—Heavy, and 5 to 10c lower. $5.95@6.05 for extra State; $6.40@6.50 for extra round hoop Ohio; $6.55@7.80 for trade brands, market closing heavy, with no buyers at outside quotation.

WHISKY—More active without decided change.

GRAIN—Wheat fully 2c lower with fair business at the decline. $1.24@1.40 for Chicago spring; $1.29@1.43 for Milwaukee club; $1.25 for inferior do; $1.46@1.51 for winter red western.

PROVISIONS—Bacon sides dull and heavy. Lard firmer for choice at 9½@10¼, the latter for very choice.

BUFFALO, May 22.—FLOUR—Demand moderate.

GRAIN—Wheat dull, with small sales. Corn dull at 60. Oats quiet, nothing doing. Barley held at $1.25 for western.

WHISKY—Sales at 41½@42.

Canal Freights steady; 13 on corn; 14 on wheat, to New York.

Imports—16,000 brls flour; 34,000 bu corn.

Exports—4,000 brls flour; 120,000 bu wheat; 15,000 bu corn; 45,000 bu oats.

OSWEGO, May 22.—FLOUR—Steady.

GRAIN—Wheat is in good demand; Milwaukee club $1.35; last night 1,400 bu winter red Ohio sold at $1.45. Corn firm; Illinois mixed at 65c.

The Foreign Markets.

PER STEAMER CHINA.] [By Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL, May 9, 1863.

BREADSTUFFS—Market tending downward. Flour dull, partially 6d lower. Wheat dull, 1d@2d lower; red western 8s@9s 6d. Corn quiet; mixed 28s 6d.

PROVISIONS—Market dull; beef and pork irregular; Lard 6d lower, and closes dull.

TALLOW—Market unchanged.

GROCERIES—Sugar very dull. Coffee firm. Rice quiet.

LATEST.

LIVERPOOL, May 9.—COTTON—Firmer, slightly advanced. Sales to-day 15,000 bales, including 5,000 to speculators and exporters. Market closing upward.

BREADSTUFFS—Dull, but steady.

PROVISIONS—Flat.

LONDON, May 9.—Consols 93¾ for money. American securities firmer; Erie 49@50½; Illinois Central 43@41 discount.

LATEST PER THE CHINA.

LIVERPOOL, May 9.—Cotton firm and all kinds advanced a trifle. Breadstuffs dull and steady. Provisions flat. Consols for money 93¾. American securities firmer; Erie 49@50; Illinois Central 42@41 discount.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED ... May 22.

Prop Mendota, Welch, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Free State, Rounds, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Granite State, Davis, Ogdensburg, sundries.
Prop Ottawa, Warren, Muskegon, [illegible]
Prop Niagara, McIntosh, Goderich.
Prop Queen of the Lakes, Cravy, Buffalo.
[illegible]

CLEARED ... May 22.

Prop Mendota, Welch, Buffalo, [illegible]
Prop Ottawa, Warren, Muskegon.
Prop Lady Franklin, [illegible], Milwaukee.
Prop Queen of the Lakes, Cravy, Buffalo, [illegible]
Prop Free State, Rounds, Buffalo, 3000 brls flour, [illegible] pork, 1400 brls lard, 1500 pigs lead.
Bark F A Standard, Richardson, Buffalo 27,000 bu corn.
Schr Palmetto, Johnson, Sturgeon Bay, sundries.
Schr Amelia, English, Kingston, 16,000 bu wheat.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

BRIDGEPORT, May 22, 1863—9 p. m.

CLEARED.

Investigator, Athens.
[illegible]

Miscellaneous.

ANCHORING IN THE DETROIT RIVER.—The Detroit Free Press calls the attention of vessel captains anchoring their craft in the river channel. The practice is a dangerous one, as frequent collisions have taken place, inflicting considerable damage.

COPPER FASTENED.—A new copper fastened vessel of 400 tons burthen is being built at the shipyard of J. P. Clark, Springwell, near Detroit.

DISASTER.—The Detroit Free Press says: "The schooner Sarah Clow, hailing from an island in Green Bay, was one of the vessels that got ashore in the recent gale about two weeks ago. She went on near Pointe Pelee, and her crew have been laboring ever since in trying to get her around in the slough, but they have accomplished but little, and she is now in three feet water while she draws [illegible] feet. Assistance will probably be sent her to-day."

CHICAGO VESSELS.—The following vessels cleared from Cleveland on the 20th: Schrs Baker and [illegible]

[illegible]

VESSELS PASSED DETROIT.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DETROIT, May 22, 1863.

UP—Props Chicago, Dunkirk; barks Chicago, Winslow; schrs Nicaragua, Ellen, Williams, Juniata, Oneida, Plover, Cuba, Monitor, Yorktown, Mineola, William Dickinson.

DOWN—Prop Galena; barks Metropolis, Pomeroy; brig Garley; schrs Hawk, Hubbard, Alfred.

1863.

Western Transportation Company AND WESTERN EXPRESS,

THE WESTERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY have made arrangements to run their Lake Steam Propellers on alternate days with those of the

NEW YORK CENTRAL AND MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROADS, —ALSO— THE WESTERN EXPRESS,

Running over the New York Central Railroad to Buffalo, [illegible] Upper and Lower Lakes.

For bills of lading and contracts via Canal or Rail road, apply to the following agents:

[illegible]

WESTERN TRANSPORTATION CO., Buffalo.

[illegible]

J. W. TUTTLE,

General Western Agent, [illegible]

CLOSING OF THE MAILS AT THE POST OFFICE.

Summer Arrangement.

The following gives the time of closing mails and movement of mail trains:

Railroads.	Trains dpt.	Mail close.	Tr's arrive.
Mich. Sou.	6:40 a.m.	11:00 p.m. ex. Sat.	7:30 a.m.
"	7:30 a.m.	11:00 p.m. ex. Sat.	6:30 p.m.
"	7:15 p.m.	5:15 p.m. ex. Sat.	7:15 p.m.
Mich. Cen.	5:00 a.m.	11:00 p.m. ex. Sat.	......
"	7:10 a.m.	11:00 p.m. ex. Sat.	7:30 a.m.
"	7:15 p.m.	5:15 p.m. ex. Sat.	6:30 p.m.
P. & F. W.	7:30 a.m.	11:00 p.m. ex. Sat.	7:40 a.m.
"	7:15 p.m.	6:15 p.m. ex. Sat.	6:30 p.m.
Cin. A. L.	7:30 a.m.	11:00 p.m. ex. Sat.	7:30 a.m.
"	6:30 p.m.	No mail.	6:30 p.m.
C. & N. W.	9:45 a.m.	7:15 a.m. ex. Sun.	6:30 a.m.
"	5:30 p.m.	6:30 p.m. ex. Sun.	5:30 p.m.
Milwaukee.	9:45 a.m.	7:15 a.m. ex. Sun.	11:45 a.m.
"	5:30 p.m.	5:30 p.m. ex. Sat.	5:00 p.m.
Gal. & Chi.	9:00 a.m.	7:15 a.m. ex. Sun.	5:00 a.m.
"	5:30 p.m.	4:30 p.m. ex. Sat.	3:00 p.m.
Dixon A. L.	9:00 a.m.	7:15 a.m. ex. Sun.	6:00 a.m.
"	8:30 p.m.	6:30 p.m. ex. Sat.	2:50 p.m.
C. B. & Q.	8:30 a.m.	7:15 a.m. ex. Sun.	6:30 a.m.
"	8:15 p.m.	4:30 p.m. ex. Sat.	8:15 p.m.
Rock Isl'd.	9:00 a.m.	7:15 a.m. ex. Sun.	6:30 a.m.
"	8:30 p.m.	6:30 p.m. ex. Sat.	6:30 p.m.
Chi. & Al.	9:00 a.m.	7:15 a.m. ex. Sun.	5:35 a.m.
"	9:30 p.m.	6:00 p.m. ex. Sat.	9:10 p.m.
Ill. Central.	8:00 a.m.	7:15 a.m. ex. Sun.	8:15 a.m.
"	10:10 p.m.	6:00 p.m. ex. Sat.	6:45 p.m.

Supplementary mails for Eastern cities and Canada, close daily (except Saturdays and Sundays) at 5:45 p.m. Letters for these mails must be deposited in the chief clerk's room (upstairs) after 5:15 p. m.

Mails for California close daily, for the overland route, at 7:15 a.m. (except Sundays).

Reliable Railroad Time Table.

Hereafter trains will leave and arrive at Chicago, as follows:

	DEPART.	ARRIVE.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL—DEPOT FOOT OF LAKE STREET.		
Mail	5:00 a. m.	
Detroit & N. Y. Express	*7:30 a. m.	*8:30 p. m.
Night Express	†7:15 p. m.	‡7:30 a. m.
MICH. CENT., CINCINNATI AND LOUISVILLE LINE.		
Morning Express	*7:30 a. m.	*10:15 p. m.
Night Express	†7:15 p. m.	‡7:30 a. m.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN—TOLEDO LINE.		
Mail	*5:40 a. m.	*7:15 p. m.
New York Express	*7:30 a. m.	*6:30 p. m.
Night Express	†7:15 p. m.	‡7:30 a. m.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN—DETROIT LINE.		
Express	*7:30 a. m.	*7:15 p. m.
Express via Adrian	†7:15 p. m.	‡7:30 a. m.
CINCINNATI AIR LINE.		
Mail Train	*7:30 a. m.	*7:30 a. m.
Night Express	†6:30 p. m.	‡6:30 p. m.
PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO.		
Day Passenger	*7:30 a. m.	*7:40 a. m.
Night Passenger	†7:15 p. m.	‡7:15 p. m.
Valparaiso Accom'n	*3:30 p. m.	*7:40 a. m.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL.		
Day Passenger	*8:30 a. m.	*6:45 p. m.
Night Passenger	*10:00 p. m.	*9:15 a. m.
Kankakee Accommodation	*5:00 p. m.	
Hyde Park Train	*6:40 a. m.	*8:00 a. m.
" "	*12:00 m.	*1:25 p. m.
" "	*6:15 p. m.	*7:45 p. m.
CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.		
Mail Passenger	*9:30 a. m.	*8:00 a. m.
Night Passenger	†8:45 p. m.	‡7:50 p. m.
Joliet and Wilmington Accommodation	*4:00 p. m.	*9:50 a. m.
CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.		
Day Express and Mail	*9:00 a. m.	*5:30 p. m.
Joliet Accommodation	*4:45 p. m.	*9:55 a. m.
Night Express	†8:30 p. m.	‡6:15 a. m.
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.		
Day Express and Mail	*8:30 a. m.	*8:15 p. m.
Night Express	†8:15 p. m.	‡6:10 a. m.
Accommodation	*4:15 p. m.	*9:10 a. m.
CHICAGO AND GALENA UNION.		

Trains will run as follows, on and after Sunday, April 19, 1863:

	DEPART.	ARRIVE.
Fulton Passenger	9:00 a. m.	3:50 p. m.
Fulton Passenger	5:30 p. m.	6:35 a. m.
Freeport Passenger	9:00 a. m.	2:50 p. m.
Freeport Passenger	9:30 p. m.	5:00 a. m.
Rockford, Elgin, Fox River and State Line	4:00 p. m.	11:10 a. m.
Geneva	5:30 p. m.	8:30 a. m.
CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN—(Depot corner Kinzie and West Water streets.)		
Day Express	*9:45 a. m.	*5:30 p. m.
Woodstock and Way	*4:10 p. m.	
Janesville Accom.	*5:30 p. m.	*11:45 a. m.
Night Express	*8:30 p. m.	*5:30 a. m.
CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE.		
Morning Express	*9:45 a. m.	*11:45 a. m.
Express	*5:30 p. m.	*5:00 p. m.
Night Accommodation	*7:00 p. m.	*8:30 a. m.
Waukegan "	*5:30 p. m.	*8:20 a. m.

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted. ‡ Mondays excepted.

MARRIED.

In this city, on the 21st inst., by Rev. E. Boyd D. D., Mr. GEO. KLUBER and Miss ELIZABETH MORRISON, all of Chicago.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—One Norcross Planing and Surfacing Machine very cheap. For particulars address Post Office Box 1636, Chicago. my23-[illegible]

FOR SALE.—WATER MILL. The subscriber offers, at a VERY LOW PRICE, his valuable Flouring Mill at this place. The power is one of the best for milling in the State, affording water [illegible] to Messrs. D. W. MATHER & CO., of Chicago, or to me at this city. S. R. FINLEY, Niles, Michigan.

FOR SALE—A House and Lot on Tyler street, between Rucker and Aberdeen [illegible]

FOR SALE—Lots. Lot on north side of Lake street, running through to Fulton, [illegible] SAMUEL A. GRANT, Real Estate Agent, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—Hotel for sale or to rent. [illegible] SAWTELLE, VERE & CO., 58 Dearborn.

FOR SALE.—Forty-eight feet, with two small houses, on Michigan avenue, [illegible] ALONZO RICHMOND, 18 South Water st.

FOR SALE—A splendid Farm, situated in Peoria County, [illegible]

FOR SALE—One hundred feet on South Clark street, at the corner of Harrison, with five stores and one dwelling house. [illegible] WILLIAMS, No. 5 Methodist Block, Chicago.

Strayed.

STRAYED.—Broke out of my inclosure, at Junction, a dark chestnut bay Colt, black mane and tail, about 15 hands high, no white spot about him, five years old. A suitable reward will be paid for his return, or information as to his whereabouts to NEWELL SNOW, corner Madison and Clark st., Chicago, or J. H. GRAY, Junction.

STRAYED—On Sunday last, from Carville, two Horses—one a heavy sorrel, and the other a gray. The latter had on a leather halter, and is marked with a letter C. A liberal reward will be paid for their return, or for any information leading to their recovery, by PETER SCHENCK, Cottage Grove avenue, near the Car Works.

STRAYED—On Sunday last, from the Chicago City Railway Company's Stable on State street, a brown Mare, about six years old, medium size, with a short bushy tail. Any person returning the mare to the Company's Stable will be liberally rewarded. N. CAMPBELL, Foreman.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—On the 20th inst., a dark brown Cow, nearly black. Had small white horns, turned in, with a small white spot on one hind leg, just above the hoof in front. Was also branded on the right hip with a letter "L," and had a leather strap on her neck when she went away. She was very near calving. Whoever will return said cow to 280 Michigan avenue will be suitably rewarded.

STOLEN—From Sandwich, May 14th, one horse, harness and square box carriage, newly painted, striped blue; brown horse, fifteen and a half hands high, [illegible] Fifty dollars reward for horse, harness and carriage; will be paid for their recovery. C. K. DARK, Sandwich, Ill.

Found.

FOUND—A Wallet containing money, which the owner may have by identifying and paying charges, at 289 State street, between six and seven o'clock, P. M.

FOUND—On the street, this morning, a Watch, which the owner can have by paying for this notice, at 212 South Water street.

Matrimonial.

MATRIMONIAL.—Two young soldiers, members of Co. B, 34 Iowa Infantry, are desirous of forming an epistolary acquaintance with as many young ladies, with a view to matrimony only. Address Harry Newman and John Corwin, Co. B, 34 Iowa Infantry, Memphis Tenn.

EXCISE TAX LAWS, BY CHARLES F. ESTEE, Late Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue, NOW READY FOR DELIVERY. THE EXCISE TAX LAW, With all the Amendments, together with the Regulations, Blank Forms, Decisions and Regulations of the Commissioner, including those most recent and not before published, especially relating to the assessments Of the Income Tax. A most complete, accurate and reliable work, with full marginal notes and references, and a [illegible] Analytical index, valuable to Assessors, Collectors, Lawyers, Merchants, Manufacturers, Farmers, and in fact, to EVERY TAX PAYER. [illegible] Library. Compiled by CHARLES F. ESTEE, late Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue. One volume octavo, about 350 pages. Price, cloth $1.50; law library binding, $2. Sent free of postage on receipt of price. Orders solicited. FITCH, ESTEE & CO., Publishers, No. 5 Park Place, New York.

NOTICE FOR PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLY OF MARINE HOSPITAL. Custom House, Chicago, May 11th, 1863. Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals, accompanied by proper guarantees, according to forms to be furnished on application at this office, will be received [illegible] until 12 o'clock meridian, on the first TUESDAY in June next, for the supply of the Marine Hospital, at this city, with the articles of [illegible]

Wanted.

WANTED—To the Patriotic [illegible]
WANTED—At 169 Dearborn [illegible]
WANTED—Mill Wright [illegible]
WANTED—A smart, active [illegible]
WANTED—A Boy about [illegible]
WANTED—Nurse Girl—[illegible]
WANTED—In a wholesale H[illegible]
WANTED—500 Cavalry Horses [illegible]
WANTED.—A man of respectability [illegible]
WANTED.—The subscriber [illegible]
WANTED—Correspondence with [illegible]
WANTED—In a good, paying [illegible]
WANTED—Men who are looking [illegible]
WANTED.—Three or four [illegible]
WANTED—A situation as Clerk [illegible]
WANTED—Laborers.—Five [illegible]
WANTED—Commercial Agents [illegible]
WANTED—Immediately—One [illegible]
WANTED—Harness Makers [illegible]
WANTED—Board and furnished [illegible]
WANTED.—To Millers.—The [illegible]
WANTED—A purchaser for the [illegible]
WANTED.—Music! Music! [illegible]
WANTED—A young lady [illegible]
WANTED—Immediately—By [illegible]
WANTED—$5,000 worth of [illegible]
WANTED—$75 a month. I want [illegible]
WANTED—Machinist.—One [illegible]
WANTED—Situation.—A young [illegible]
WANTED.—A lady recently [illegible]
WANTED—An agent in every [illegible]
WANTED—Board by a young [illegible]
WANTED—(Knitting Machine [illegible]
WANTED—A few energetic Agents to canvass for the History of the Rebellion, by J. S. C. Abbott [illegible]

To Rent.

TO RENT.—Hotel to rent and furniture for sale. [illegible]
TO RENT—Lake street store. [illegible]
TO RENT—Tenements in the new block [illegible]
TO RENT AND FOR SALE—Store No. 29 Lake street [illegible]

Lost.

LOST—On Sunday morning, from [illegible]
LOST—By a servant girl, between [illegible]
LOST—Strayed from the subscriber, on the 1st day of May, a dark [illegible]
LOST—$10 Reward. Strayed [illegible]
LOST—On Friday, probably in [illegible]

Boarding.

BOARDING.—Wanted [illegible]
BOARDING.—[illegible]
BOARDING—Furnished [illegible]
BOARDING.—A [illegible]

CHICAGO TRIBUNE. [illegible] TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY [illegible] No. 51 Clark Street. [illegible] $10.00 [illegible] "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

VOLU[illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

SUNDAY, MAY 24, 1863.

THE NEWS.

[illegible] news from Vicksburg is cheering. [illegible] think the glorious day begins to dawn. [illegible]ks now as if this strong fortress of [illegible]emy had, by this time, yielded to the [illegible]mined valor of our Western boys [illegible] good news comes to us from every [illegible]tion, and in unquestionable shape [illegible] that the coveted prize is within our [illegible], and there is hardly a chance for its [illegible]. At the latest advices Grant had [illegible] of Haines' Bluff, which may be [illegible] as the Gibraltar of the position, [illegible] was also inside of the outer rebel [illegible] which skirt the city on the north. [illegible] then in the very heat of a big fight, [illegible] every prospect of a successful entrance into the city of Vicksburg, and the [illegible] of the entire rebel force therein [illegible]. If our hopes shall be realized, it [illegible] be the severest blow that the "Confederacy" has received since the inauguration of the rebellion—the "alimentary [illegible]" of the rebellion may be considered [illegible]. We shall wait with intense interest further advices. This glorious news, [illegible] reached the city at an early hour [illegible] evening, aroused the liveliest [illegible] among the loyal people, [illegible] the street in front of the [illegible] office was soon thronged with a [illegible] anxious to obtain details of the [illegible] news. A few Copperheads mingled [illegible] crowd, and evinced the most pitiful [illegible]ondency, cursing and swearing that [illegible] whole story was false. One half-witted [illegible]rhead was so overcome with despondency that he shouted "watch;" at the [illegible] of his voice, for several minutes, until [illegible] a watchman came and escorted him [illegible] lock-up, where, by quiet meditation [illegible] "sawdust," he may turn out by Monday morning a sadder if not a better man. [illegible] S.—The last word from the scene of [illegible] is—"REAR OF VICKSBURG, May 20. GEN. GRANT HAS CAPTURED [illegible]ARLY ALL."

[illegible] reports that come from the New [illegible] *Tribune* correspondent on the Rappahannock to the effect that Lee was about [illegible] the river and attack Hooker, needs [illegible] authority than it now has, as does [illegible] other story, from the *World* correspondent, that Hooker was falling back on [illegible]shington to escape from the anticipated [illegible]ack.

A PACKED DELEGATION.

[illegible] Governor Seymour cuts it fat. His delegates to the Chicago Canal Convention [illegible] Erastus Corning, E. C. Delevan and [illegible] Gould. When we say that Gov. Seymour is himself largely interested in [illegible] Fox River Improvement in Wisconsin; that Corning, Gould and Delevan are [illegible] associates and partners in that somewhat unprofitable if not desperate enterprise, and that they all come here, probably by Seymour's advice, to oppose anything for the national safety that does not [illegible] favor any attack upon the national [illegible] which does, include their forlorn [illegible] and more forlorn speculation in a [illegible] State, the delegates to the [illegible] who have nothing [illegible] the public interest to serve, [illegible] the people at large will see in advance [illegible] what direction their efforts will take. [illegible] Corning hung his project, hopeless as [illegible] is, upon the Canal bill when it was in [illegible] and finally voted against the [illegible] and with the dog-in-the-manger fellows of Pennsylvania, and in defiance of [illegible] policy of his own State, when his [illegible] amendment was rejected. It is not difficult to see what the power that made his [illegible] delegate has instructed him and his colleagues to do.

VALLANDIGHAM.

[illegible] print from the Richmond papers [illegible] rebel lamentations over the banishment of their friend, Vallandigham, to the [illegible] Tortugas, as they supposed. When [illegible] learn that his destiny is to the bosom [illegible] their Confederacy, and not to the burning sands of Florida, they ought to greatly [illegible] that the "Lincoln despotism" has [illegible] modified its rigor and cruelty. We [illegible], however, the rebels will be [illegible] disappointed in the disposition made of the Northern Copperhead. [illegible] the first place, your true rebels hate [illegible]rhead, little less than they do an [illegible]ionists. They know Vallandigham [illegible] do them no good down there, but that [illegible] and *will* serve them in the *North*, if [illegible] "despots" would but allow him to stop [illegible] preach treason, anarchy and disobedience to law, as heretofore. We guess his [illegible] secesh friends will have to entertain him, at least until the war is over.

THEY ARE MOVING.

A Copperhead cotemporary in discussing the case of Vallandigham, says that "the People are Moving!" So they are, [illegible] for the arrest and punishment of all [illegible] like that one who has just suffered [illegible]portation. And we say, let the movement [illegible] on!

"My Maryland" Dick.

The New Albany *Ledger*, one of the leading [illegible] organs of Indiana, has the following remarks upon the speech of "My Maryland" Dick, at Indianapolis:

"Mr. Voorhees was succeeded by Hon. R. Merrick, of Illinois. Mr. Merrick's speech [illegible] radical in the extreme, and its ultra [illegible] we are satisfied, will find no response in the hearts of the larger portion of the Indiana [illegible]cracy. We are convinced that the masses [illegible] the party in this State are anxious that the [illegible] should be speedily put down, and thousands of them are in the ranks fighting for [illegible] purpose. Mr. Merrick's speech was not [illegible] to be made before so large a concourse of the Democratic citizens of Indiana [illegible] assembled at Indianapolis on Wednesday. [illegible] was violent in tone, imprudent and [illegible] in language, and we fear will have the [illegible] to work mischief. It should be a source [illegible] regret that such a speech was made in the [illegible]."

And so thought many of the prominent persons in that affair. It is stated that after "My Maryland" had vapored his treason for [illegible] fifteen minutes, one of the Vice Presidents of the meeting tugged at his coat tails [illegible] vigorously as to compel him to take his [illegible] "subsides," thereby severely infringing the "freedom of speech."

[illegible] in Richmond Described by Rebel Pens.

The Richmond *Whig* of the 14th instant, is [illegible] exhibiting the prevalence of vice in [illegible] city, reproduces the following from a [illegible] of the Atlanta (Ga.) *Common*[illegible]

[illegible]